

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

With Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

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No. 19

SHERLEY AMENDMENT UPHELD BY U. S. SUPREME COURT

THREE SUITS ARE NOW PENDING AGAINST HEALTH BOARD

RETAIL DRUG TRADE SHOWED IMPROVEMENT IN 1915

Important Changes In Original Package Prices

ADVANCED

ACETANILID
BLUE VITRIOL
BALSAM, COPAIBA
BLEACHING POWDER
CARAWAY SEED
CASSIA, SAIGON ROLLS
CHLOROFORM, U.S.P.
CITRIC ACID
COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE
COCHIN GINGER

COPPER CARBONATE
FUSEL OIL
GLYCERIN, CRUDE
MUSTARD OIL, ARTIFICIAL
ORRIS ROOT FINGERS
PARIS GREEN
POPPY SEED, DUTCH
QUICKSILVER, FLASKS
SILVER NITRATE
SOLUBLE BLUE
TURMERIC

DECLINED

ACETPHENETIDIN
BERGAMOT OIL, NATURAL
CARBOLIC ACID
CELERY SEED
CHILLIES, JAPAN
CLOVES, ZANZIBAR
MARJORAM LEAVES, GERMAN
PEPPERMINT OIL
POTASH, PRUSSIAN, RED
WINTERGREEN OIL, SYNTHETIC
WORMSEED

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1916.

THE PATENT MEDICINE SITUATION

It is a singular coincidence that just at the time when the constitutionality of the much-discussed ordinance of the New York City Health Department is being questioned in the courts, the Supreme Court of the United States should hand down a unanimous opinion upholding the validity of the Sherley amendment to the Federal Food and Drugs Act. This amendment says that a shipment shall be held to be misbranded within the meaning of the act:

If the package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any ingredients or substances therein which are false or fraudulent.

The enactment of this amendment by Congress places in the hands of the Federal authorities almost absolute control of the character of most proprietary medicinal preparations, and controls as Justice Hughes has said, "the interstate transportation of swindling preparations designed to cheat credulous sufferers and make such preparations, accompanied by false and fraudulent statements, illicit with respect to interstate commerce." The object of the Sherley amendment seems to be identical with the purpose of the New York City ordinance, but with a considerable difference in the method of application. In origin, one is evolved by orderly constitutional method, the other by board fiat inspired by unfriendly interests. In the present state of medical knowledge how is it possible for a few men to say that this combination is a valuable medicine, or that mixture is worthless? But it is possible to enact into law certain fundamental principles to which the majority can agree and beyond which no one should be permitted to go.

Legislation can be enacted to regulate the sale of narcotics, to require the enumeration of the

names of certain drugs upon the label, and to prohibit extravagant and misleading claims. From our point of view, in this direction lies the only just and practicable method of attempting to control the character of proprietary medicines. From a wide investigation of the various medical cults it is obvious that there is no simon-pure method of treating disease that can ever be adopted by the majority of the practitioners of the various schools licensed in different states. If this were possible, the average citizen would then have no need for proprietary medicines. The public health should be protected, and it is for boards of health to do all in their power to attain this object. Whether the New York Board of Health has exceeded its constitutional powers in promulgating the present proprietary medicine ordinance, is a question that will undoubtedly be soon settled by the courts. The entrenchment of the Sherley amendment in the Federal Food and Drugs Act would seem to be quite sufficient for any official to effectively remove all fakes and fraudulent patent medicines.

DISTILLED LIQUORS AS REVENUE PRODUCERS

In his annual report submitted a few days ago, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue attributes to the effect of prohibition laws the large decrease of liquors consumed in the United States in the fiscal year 1915. This opinion is based upon the fact that whereas there was more than 65,000,000 barrels of liquors removed and the taxes paid in 1913 and 66,000,000 in 1914, only 59,746,701 barrels were consumed in the past year. Similarly, there was a decrease in the withdrawals of distilled spirits from 139,000,000 gallons in 1914 to 124,155,178 gallons in 1915.

The States now operating under prohibition laws are Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee and West Virginia; while the States which have passed prohibition laws that will become effective in the near future are Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia and Washington. If the experience of the past counts for anything, it is a foregone conclusion that the further extension of prohibitory legislation will cause a further diminishing revenue from these sources of taxation. What Government will then do to bolster up these decreasing revenues is something of a problem.

This subject, while not of direct importance to the drug trade, is of interest to many pharmacists. Not a few have always paid the special tax required of them as dealers in retail liquors, although they have sold liquors for medicinal, sacramental and mechanical purposes only. Though all of them would like to have removed the stigma of being classed as retail liquor dealers, it is not probable that practical legislators will take steps to have the law and regulations amended, and in his antagonism to this unjust classification, the average pharmacist will further refuse to add his mite of revenue to the treasury by electing to no longer furnish liquors even for medicinal purposes.

Sherley Amendment Upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court

Justice Hughes, in Handing Down Unanimous Decision in Case Brought by the Eckman Manufacturing Company, Says False and Fraudulent Labels or Advertising is Illegal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A decision of widespread interest to the patent medicine industry was handed down in the Supreme Court of the United States on January 10, when Justice Hughes, in delivering the opinion of the court, announced that the so-called Sherley amendment to the Food and Drugs Act was constitutional and that its provisions applied to circulars accompanying all articles as well as to the matter printed on the labels and cartons.

The opinion was handed down in the cases of the Eckman Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia. Libels had been filed by the United States in December, 1912, against two shipments, one of seven cases and another of six cases, each containing twelve bottles, of Eckman's Alternative, on the ground that they were misbranded in violation of section eight of the Food and Drugs Act. They had been transported in interstate commerce from Chicago to Omaha and remained at the latter place unsold and in the original packages. In each instance demurrers were filed by the manufacturers challenging both the sufficiency of the libels under the applicable provision of the statute, and the constitutionality of that provision. The demurrers were overruled and the manufacturers having elected to stand on the demurrers, judgments of condemnation were entered.

Section eight of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended by the Act of August 23, 1912, provides, with respect to the misbranding of drugs, as follows:

"Section 8. That the term misbranded as used herein shall apply to all drugs or articles of food and articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purpose of this Act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded. In case of drugs: * * *

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design or device regarding curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

The amendment of 1912 consisted of the addition of the above paragraph.

Claimed as Tuberculosis Remedy

Each of the bottles, it is alleged, bore a label as follows: "Eckman's Alternative,—contains 12 per cent of alcohol by weight, or 14 per cent by volume—used as a solvent. For all Throat and Lung diseases including Bronchitis, Bronchial Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Coughs and Colds, and Catarrh of the Stomach and Bowels and Tuberculosis (consumption) * * * Two dollars a bottle. Prepared only by Eckman Mfg. Co. Laboratories, Philadelphia, Penna., U. S. A." In each package containing one of the bottles there was contained a circular with the statement "Effective as a preventative for pneumonia." "We know it has cured and that it has and will cure tuberculosis."

The libel charges that the above quoted statements are false and misleading in that they convey to prospective purchasers that the article of drugs can be used as an effective preventative for pneumonia and as a cure for tuberculosis or consumption, "whereas in truth and in fact said article of drugs would not" prevent or cure them, "there being no medicinal substances nor mixture of substances which can be relied upon for the effective treatment or cure thereof."

The manufacturers claimed encroachment of state rights, even though the shipment was made in interstate commerce, and

urged that the amendment of 1912 does not embrace circulars contained in the package but applies only to statements on the packages or bottles.

The court held that from the history of the Act, the word "contain" was inserted in the amendment to hit precisely the case of circulars or printed matter placed inside packages. The power of Congress does not depend upon the location of the statement accompanying the article.

Court Rules Against All Objections

Referring to the nature of the statements which are within the purview of the amendment, it was said that a distinction should be taken between articles that are illicit, immoral or harmful, and those which are legitimate, and that the amendment goes beyond the statements dealing with identity or ingredients. The court found no ground for saying that Congress may not condemn interstate transportation of swindling preparations designed to cheat credulous sufferers and make such preparations accompanied by fraudulent statements illicit with respect to interstate commerce as well as, in example, lottery tickets. It held that the fact that the amendment is not limited as was the original statute to statements regarding identity or composition does not mark a constitutional distinction. The false and fraudulent statement that the amendment describes accompanies the article in the package and thus gives to the article its character in interstate commerce.

The statute was finally attacked upon the ground that it enters the domain of speculation and by virtue of consequent uncertainty operates as a deprivation of liberty and property without due process of law in violation of the Constitution and does not permit of the laying of a definite charge as there required. The court declared that this objection is based on a misconstruction of the provision for Congress deliberately excluded the field where there enter differences of opinion between schools and practitioners. It was to leave no doubt upon this point that the words "false and fraudulent" were used. This phrase must be taken with its accepted legal meaning and thus it must be found, the court stated, that the statement contained in the package was put there to accompany the goods with actual intent to deceive—an intent which may be derived from the facts and circumstances, but which must be established; that false and fraudulent representations may be made with respect to the curative effect of substances is obvious. The allegation had been made that the owner has the right to give his views regarding the effect of his drugs, "but," the court held, "state of mind is itself a fact and may be a material fact and false and fraudulent representations may be made without it; and persons who make or deal in substances or compositions alleged to be curative are in a position to have superior knowledge and may be held to good faith in their statements."

In conclusion, the court declared that it cannot be said, for example, that one who should put inert matters or a worthless composition in the channels of trade, labelled or described in an accompanying circular as a cure for diseases when he knows it is not, is beyond the reach of the law-making power. Congress recognized that there was a wide field in which assertions as to curative effect are in no sense honest expressions of opinion but constitute absolute falsehoods and in the nature of the case can be deemed to have been made only with fraudulent purpose. The amendment of 1912 applies to this field and, said the court, "we have no doubt of its validity."

The judgments were thereupon affirmed by the court.

STEPHEN H. BLACK IS DEAD

Stephen Henley Black, vice-president of Bauer & Black, of Chicago and New York, died at his home in Chicago on January 4 in his fifty-fourth year. Mr. Black was born in Clinton, Iowa, in 1861 and since 1875 had been actively connected with the drug trade, first in a retail store in Clinton, afterward in the sales departments of wholesale drug houses in the Middle West. Later Mr. Black became associated with manufacturers of plasters and surgical dressings and was identified with this industry practically from its beginning in this country. In 1893 the firm of Bauer & Black was organized in Chicago, Mr. Black becoming secretary and sales manager. From that time until his last illness he devoted his energies to developing the sales organization of that firm.

Three Suits Now Pending Against N. Y. Health Board

E. Fougera & Company Join the Charles N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son in Asking for Injunction in Formula Disclosure Ordinance Case.

E. Fougera & Company, of New York, importers of French and English proprietary medicines, have added their petition to those of the Charles C. Crittenton Company of New York and H. Planten & Son of Brooklyn for an injunction to restrain the Department of Health of New York City from enforcing the formula disclosure ordinance, which became effective December 31, 1915. Hearing on the motion for a temporary injunction in the Fougera case is set for 10.30 o'clock Wednesday morning, January 12, in Part I of the Supreme Court of New York. The hearing in the Crittenton case was postponed until the same date, and the Planten case was put over for two weeks. The Department of Health has agreed not to enforce the ordinance against these three concerns until the court rules upon the application for a temporary injunction, but this will in no way affect the enforcement of the ordinance against others.

Impossible to Comply, They Say

E. Fougera & Company base their claim for an injunction to some extent upon the same grounds as those given in the Crittenton case, with the additional contention that their position as the exclusive selling agents for foreign manufacturers places them in an embarrassing position, and one which makes it virtually impossible to comply with the ordinance, even if they were willing to do so.

Attorneys for Fougera & Company claim that they placed reliance on reports that the Department of Health would permit the wholesale druggists, as well as retailers, to sell goods remaining on hand December 31, 1915. They cite the fact that statements which were supposed to have emanated from the Department of Health were published in the trade journals, and that from other sources they were led to believe that such would be the case. They say that although they "energetically sought information" from the Board of Health for more than six months, in order that they might know just what steps to take in order to comply with the new law, they were unable to get any definite statement of policy until too late to notify their foreign manufacturers. In this connection the plaintiffs state that the altering or amending of the ordinance, and the subsequent issuance of various announcements as to methods of procedure or "concessions" have made it impossible for the trade to obtain any clear understanding of just what action the Department of Health proposed to take. In other words, that assuming they were willing to comply with the ordinance, they were unable to obtain any advice from the Department of Health as to how they might do so without ruining their business and conflicting with the interests of the French and English manufacturers, who, it is stated, comply in every way with the Federal laws and should not be subject to local ordinances, which, it is claimed, serve no purpose not covered by the Pure Food and Drugs Act.

No Authority to Change Labels

Fougera & Company further maintain that they have received no authority from the foreign manufacturers whom they represent to change the labels on the packages, and that as the formulas are held abroad the plaintiffs are in no position to supply information to the Department of Health as to the ingredients of the preparations they handle. They claim they would be placed in jeopardy of fine or imprisonment if they were to place any labels on the packages without authority from the manufacturers, and in this connection they assert that the action of the Department of Health in asking druggists to affix stamps to goods on hand prior to December

31, 1915, is unauthorized and depreciates the value of their goods on the retail dealer's shelves.

Another point made by the plaintiff is that no compensation is provided by the Department of Health for samples of medicines which it requires to be filed. Fougera & Company say that if one dollar were to be accepted as the average price of the preparations they handle it would cost them \$3,500 to comply with this feature of the ordinance. They claim that the Department of Health has no authority for imposing such a loss upon them.

M. M. Sterling, secretary of Fougera & Company, in an affidavit asserts that his concern "cannot positively, in the present condition of medical knowledge, establish the curative value of any alleged remedial agent, and knows that the various schools of medicine have wide divergence of opinion as to whether a drug has any therapeutic or physiological value or not, as eminent medical professors and pharmacologists of high standing differ absolutely as to whether certain drugs have any therapeutic or physiological value whatever."

In support of this contention as to the divergence of medical and pharmaceutical opinion on the value of certain drugs, Mr. Sterling cites an article by Prof. J. H. Beal, which appeared recently in WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS and in THE PHARMACEUTICAL ERA, in which Prof. Beal said:

"The therapeutic or remedial value of a drug is not a fact that can be determined by ballot or by the decision of an official board."

FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT IS GOOD ENOUGH, SAYS IMPORTER

Joseph Personeni, of 496-498 West Broadway, New York, an importer of Italian medicines and perfumes, has sent out the following circular letter to the drug trade of New York:

To the New York City Drug Trade:

On account of the strange and ever-increasing sanitary regulations and limitations, which are being continuously experimented with, in some Cities and States, in open conflict with Federal provisions, I have decided to sell hereafter only to wholesalers and retailers, who shall assume full responsibility before their respective State or City Authorities for the goods which they intend to buy from me.

As a representative importing agent and distributor of a large number of specialties, all over the United States, I feel that my responsibility to the local Druggists should cease after having complied with the Federal laws, believing that, if the present national Food and Drugs Act, as amended and re-amended in the last ten years, with all the implied compulsory changes and rechanges of labels, is now good enough for ninety-five millions of people, it should also be acceptable to the Board of Health of the City of New York, representing only five millions.

It is almost inconceivable that matters of so great importance as the Public Health, should only be at the mercy of Doctors, who often lack the required competency and the dispassionate judgment to decide about the practical or technical side of administrative problems, and who are, by education, association and personal interest, fundamentally opposed to self-medication.

It is high time that all such Doctors, seeking undue notoriety at the moral and material expense of the General Drug Trade, should understand that the American metropolis is hardly suited to become the object of petty legislation or the experimenting ground for measures, which have not been successful or practicable anywhere else, and behind which, I have reasons to believe, there is not a real desire of the people or of their representatives, but only selfish interests and consequent hypocritical methods of a class trying to attain its purposes at all costs, right or wrong.

Too much Doctoring is as harmful as no Doctoring at all, whether applied to a person, City, State or Nation, just as too much militarism would be as dangerous as the little or none that we have at present.

I hope that you will agree with me and will see that your Alderman and Assemblyman take an interest in having sec. 117 of the sanitary code modified or repealed, so that any future possibility of dangerous abuses of Authority, in favor of special classes or special interests may be eliminated.

Retail Drug Business Has Shown Improvement

Consumer Demand in 1915 Almost 12 Per Cent Better than in 1914—Collections and Advertising Expenditures also Show Considerable Gain.

Consumer demand in 1915, as indicated by retail sales in drug stores throughout the United States, increased almost 12 per cent over 1914, and collections improved materially, and more money was spent by retail druggists for advertising, according to a report on various retail lines by the merchandising research committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, published in the January number of Associated Advertising, the monthly magazine published by this organization. In compiling the report November was taken as the index month to business conditions.

The investigation touched nearly 200 leading market centers in every part of the country, and in a number of Canadian cities, covering stores selling luxuries and necessities. Six lines of business were investigated, these being drugs, groceries, jewelry, hardware, clothing and department stores. Merchants willingly opened their books to the thousand investigators who were employed to obtain these statistics.

The following table shows average percentages of increase in sales, advertising and collections in the United States in the six lines investigated; the figures under collections indicate the number of points collections were above normal as reported by the merchants:

	Sales	Adv'g	Coll.
Drug Stores	11.6	4.3	4.4
Department Stores	19.	1.4	8.1
Grocery Stores	8.8	3.1	4.5
Clothing Stores	17.9	1.6	6.1
Hardware Stores	18.3	1.	4.7
Jewelry Stores	18.9	2.9	2.7

Sales Greater in November, 1915

The investigation shows that the average drug store sold 11.6 per cent more in November, 1915, than in the corresponding month of 1914. There was a decrease of 1 per cent in 1914 as compared with 1913. Thus, the net index of average growth over the two-year period is 5.3 per cent.

A considerable number of representative cities reported 1915 advertising expenditures by retail druggists as below their 1914 appropriations. The average increase for this line of business for the whole United States, however, was 4.3 per cent. A large number of representative cities reported no change in advertising expenditures by retail drug dealers. Several marked increases in advertising expenditures are noticeable in the South, although the general tendency is toward a conservative maintenance of appropriations of a year ago.

Retail druggists of the United States increased their November, 1915, inventories over those of November, 1914, 6.7 per cent. This is probably due to the higher cost of many drugs and chemicals. Of all the cities reporting, only twelve reported stock decreases for November, 1915, as compared with a year before.

Out of the total number of cities reporting to the committee, only 25 reported sub-normal collections in retail drug stores, and of these, fourteen reported that collections, although below normal, were only slightly so. In the drug trade there is no marked area of poor collections with the exception of the northern Pacific cities and the southeastern portions of Maine and New Hampshire. Drug store collections in the several sections of the country show interesting variations. In the following tabulation, the conditions are expressed in terms of points above or below normal, the plus mark indicating those above normal and the minus mark those below:

New England States, plus 3.3; Middle Atlantic States, plus 7; South Atlantic States, plus 4.2; East-South Central States,

plus 6; East-North Central States, plus 6.3; West-North Central States, plus 6.9; West-South Central States, plus 8.5; Mountain States, plus 4; Pacific States, minus 5.9.

Collections were Good

The druggists of the United States collected, during November, 1915, 51.2 per cent of all the money on their charge accounts at the end of October. It must be borne in mind, of course, that a great proportion of the druggist's business is cash; so it would not be logical, of course, to suppose the druggist is compelled to keep nearly half of his money out on accounts from month to month.

Druggists of the different sections of the United States report the average percentage of the total amount of money they had outstanding October 31, collected during November, as follows:

New England States	45.7
Middle Atlantic States	59.5
South Atlantic States	43.4
East-South Central States	61.6
East-North Central States	52.8
West-North Central States	49.4
West-South Central States	58.1
Mountain States	43.9
Pacific States	53.2

The druggist sells more low-priced articles and probably carries more nationally advertised commodities to-day than any other distributor. For this reason, this information should be of vital interest to a great number of advertising men, bankers, jobbers, and credit men in all parts of the country.

The druggist this year reports his collections 4 points above normal. In 1914, of the sixty-six representative cities whose retail drug collections were reported, forty-three showed collections of normal or better, while only twenty-three reported collections subnormal.

Of the twenty-three representative cities whose drug collections were reported as sub-normal, ten were typical Southern cities.

This year, collections in the South Atlantic group are practically the same as the average collections for the United States—4 points above normal, which is but another indication of the marked prosperity of the South as compared with the year before. Indications of such prosperity in that section will be found scattered throughout the entire report.

Despite the fact the druggist handles, for the most part, small articles of low price, when he does extend credit, he seems to collect his accounts well, the report says.

H. R. LATHROP & CO., INC., OCCUPY

NEW BUILDING FOR GROWING TRADE

H. R. Lathrop & Company have enlarged their quarters by the addition of the six-story building at 110-116 Beekman street, New York. This is the third move for more space that the firm has made in the few short years of its existence. Business was started in 1910 at 51 Cliff street. They next moved to 1 Platt street, where they occupied a floor and basement, the business being conducted under the name of Stallman Import & Export Company with a staff of four. Business attained such proportions that in February, 1915, they moved to the five-story building at 194 Water street, and the working force was more than doubled.

H. R. Lathrop, formerly secretary and treasurer, having been made president in the fall of 1914, the corporation name was changed to H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc. The other officers and directorate remained the same. The rapid expansion of business during 1915 made the enlargement of warehouse facilities necessary and the Beekman street store was added. The offices were installed in the new store this week, the Water street building being retained as a warehouse. A staff of about fifty is now required to take care of the business.

H. R. Lathrop & Co. are doing much to bring domestic botanicals to the fore and have established depots in the very heart of the producing sections of the South, with an assembling station at Asheville, N. C. To facilitate the importation of foreign botanicals they have opened a branch in Amsterdam, Holland, and agencies in Copenhagen, Denmark and Christiania, Norway. An American branch is located at Buffalo, N. Y.

Drug Importations from South America Undisturbed

Requisitioning of British Ships Would not Seriously Affect the Situation, Importer Says, as American Tonnage is Sufficient.

That drugs of South American origin will be little, if at all, affected by the requisitioning of British vessels engaged in commerce between North and South Americas, is the consensus of opinion among the handlers of those products. Ships of American registry control the greater portion of that trade, and while it is true that even now every particle of space is utilized for the freighting of food products, yet the scarcity of tonnage would have to be much greater to influence the drug situation.

Drug imports from the entire Western Hemisphere, comparatively, are neither very large nor of great variety. Aloes, balsams, cinchona bark, guarana, ipecac, quebracho are the most important, and of these, ipecac, owing to increased consumption both here and abroad, has been most seriously affected. Its position in the drug market was outlined in a recent issue of *WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS*. Copaiba, too, has found European conditions ideal for its use, which has resulted in an upward price movement, while hospital demands for balsam peru have caused an advance of over 200 per cent in the cost of that product. Cinchona bark has not received much attention owing to the superiority of the cultivated Java variety, but a continuation of the scarcity of the latter and the high price of quinine, may again make the extraction of the alkaloids from the South American cinchona bark profitable. Quebracho is probably imported in greater quantities than any of these drugs as it is also used in large quantities in the tanning industry, 70,086,949 pounds, valued at \$2,457,992, having been imported during the first nine months of 1915. Aloes has remained quiet, the only change recorded being in the Socotrine variety.

Aloes found in the home markets is imported principally from the Dutch West Indies and the island of Barbadoes, an English possession. The identity of the different kinds of aloes is sometimes in doubt, but their characteristics are clearly defined in the U. S. Dispensatory, which blames the druggist for any impositions that may be perpetrated upon him. Barbadoes aloes, quoted at about \$1.25 a pound and higher than any other kind, is cultivated on the island of Barbadoes. Schieffelin & Co., New York, are large handlers of this product, sometimes contracting for the supply before its harvest.

Curacao aloes continued around 12 cents and 15 cents throughout the year. Mr. Winternitz, of Suzarte & Whitney, New York, large importers of aloes, said that on a recent trip to the islands he found that the cultivation of aloes, which had fallen off on account of the extremely low price of 3½ cents several years ago, had again revived. He said that the same primitive methods of gathering and evaporating the juice still obtained and that all attempts at centralizing the handling of this product had failed, so far. The aloes plant is perennial and each year only the large lower leaves are collected and deprived of the juice, which is then boiled and evaporated to a mass that hardens on cooling. He said that he had seen plants growing that were purported to be over 28 years old and from which aloes was still being obtained. The usual yearly yield of from 6500-7000 cases (125 pounds to the case) was increased this year to about 8000 cases. The price, however, had remained fairly stationary as much of the aloes was held on consignment, to be sold at certain figures.

Paducah, Ky.—The B. B. Medicine Company has been incorporated here with \$2,000 capital, J. D. Boaz, president and J. Henry Ballance, secretary and manager. The company is to manufacture a hair specific and will erect a two-story brick plant, 40 x 70 feet.

NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS GO TO THE SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Vice-President last week laid before the Senate the following resolution adopted by the Drug Trade Conference while in session in this city in December:

"WHEREAS, Schedule B of the Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, is economically wasteful, costing the taxpayer at least \$2 for every \$1 the Government receives, and yields comparatively little revenue, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we respectfully request Congress not to include Schedule B in any revision or modification of the internal revenue taxation system."

This resolution, which was referred to the Senate Finance Committee, was contained in a letter addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives by Secretary Charles M. Woodruff, while a second letter informs these bodies that the National Drug Trade Conference at its annual meeting held in Washington, December 16, 1915, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law is now in the stage of being interpreted by the courts, this Conference deems any amendment to said Act during the present session of Congress as inadvisable and premature, and recommends that consideration of all measures designed to amend the said Act be deferred until a clearer understanding of the present law is effected by judicial construction."

The letter also tells of the composition of the Drug Trade Conference and of the fact that it was credited by Mr. Harrison on the floor of Congress with being the author of the bill, now known as the Harrison anti-narcotic law. This resolution was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

826 VIOLATIONS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT PROSECUTED BY GOVERNMENT IN A YEAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—In the annual report of the Department of Justice, recently made by the Attorney-General of the United States, it was shown that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, there were 767 cases, involving 826 violations of the Food and Drugs Act, forwarded to the United States attorneys. There were 276 cases involving 335 violations which were criminal and 491 civil cases. During the past year 957 cases were terminated, 501 of which were criminal and 456 civil. There were 386 decrees of condemnation and forfeiture under which goods in 208 cases were ordered destroyed.

There were pending at the close of the year 436 cases, of which 233 were criminal and 203 civil. Fines amounting to \$10,831 were assessed during the fiscal year. In addition to the foregoing, various health officers, collaborating with the Department of Agriculture instituted 53 cases, 49 of which were criminal and the others civil. This resulted in the recovery of \$485 in fines.

Under the so-called virus act there were reported to the United States attorneys 12 alleged violations of the law. Two cases were pending at the beginning of the fiscal year. Fines amounting to \$315 were imposed in the 13 cases which terminated in favor of the Government.

Under the insecticide act there were 51 violations reported, 45 of which were presented as criminal offenses and the balance as civil offenses. Fines were imposed in 57 amounting to \$1,610. At the end of the fiscal year, prosecutions involving 53 violations were pending. Sentence was suspended in six cases, and in one case a demurrer was sustained.

GOODS RELEASED FROM ROTTERDAM

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11—The British Foreign Office has just issued permits, guaranteeing the unmolested shipment from Rotterdam of goods of German production and of Austrian production to the following firms:

McKesson and Robbins, New York, four cases of marshmallow root and orris root fingers, valued at 1663 marks.

The Rite Specialty Co., New York, represented by Happel and McAvoy, New York, of baby soap, to the value of 570 kronen.

Drug Trade Section Elects Frank L. McCartney Chairman

Annual Meeting is Held—Report of Committee Regarding Mailing of Poisons—Interesting Address on Conditions in Essential Oil Trade.

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation had its annual meeting and election of officers at the Drug and Chemical Club Wednesday, January 5. The meeting was well attended, and was preceded by a luncheon. The following officers were elected:

Chairman—Frank L. McCartney, of Sharp & Dohme.

Vice-Chairman—J. Edward Young, Jr., of Thurston & Braidich.

Treasurer—William A. Hamann, of Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company.

Secretary—William F. McConnell.

To represent Drug Trade Section as director in New York Board of Trade and Transportation—Irving McKesson, of McKesson & Robbins.

Executive Committee—Howell Foster, of Schieffelin & Co.; Frederick E. Watermeyer, of Fritzsche Brothers; John T. Barry, of D. D. Williamson & Co.; Charles C. Bruen, of Bruen, Ritchey & Co.; Turner F. Currens, of Norwich Pharmacal Co.

An Appeal for More Members

The chairman, Irving McKesson, made an appeal for increased membership and asked all members to assist the committee on membership in securing the representation of every drug and chemical house in New York. He dwelt upon the importance of the Drug Trade Section to the trade and said: "The individual effort in matters of great moment is frequently more or less futile, whereas the sustained efforts representative of the concrete organization of trade is usually productive of results."

Frank L. McCartney, of Sharp & Dohme, submitted the report of the special committee appointed in 1913 to consider the matter of the amendment of the postal regulations to permit the mailing of medicines containing poisonous ingredients. It follows in part:

"Several years ago, through the instrumentality of the Drug Trade Section, the postal regulations were satisfactorily amended to remedy the ambiguity then existing respecting the mailing of medicines containing poisonous substances. This worked well until the year 1913, when the Postal Department undertook to improve upon the regulations before amended but did it in such a manner as to permit different construction of the regulation by postmasters at different points throughout the country. The result was that the postmaster at New York held that he was forbidden to permit such mailing."

After unsuccessful attempts to secure a ruling on the matter of mailable and unmailable poisonous medicines, the committee was asked by the Department for its views, and on February 7, 1914, forwarded to the Department a proposed amendment to Section 472 of the Postal Laws and Regulations. In July, 1914, the Department in turn submitted its own proposed amendment on the same lines, but which would have prohibited the mailing in tablet form of even such a standard remedy as Brown mixture. The committee forwarded its criticism as requested but since then the most persistent efforts have failed to obtain any change in the regulations.

The committee on legislation, Dr. Henry C. Lovis, of Seabury & Johnson, chairman, "has been occupied with matters of material moment to the drug trade" and "has been able, in a large measure, to assist in protecting members of the drug trade from the imposition of unwise and burdensome legislation." Besides circumventing much pernicious legislation, the committee, on bills of merit, but which were approached from different angles by different interests, succeeded in molding the various ideas into a bill acceptable to all, as instanced in the Block law. The committee is endeavoring to secure a narcotic law "which will codify the many statutes already on the

books and be so complete in character as to obviate the necessity of further legislation."

A Report on Essential Oil Trade

The committee of importers of essential oils, F. E. Watermeyer (Fritzsche Bros.) chairman, tells of the disastrous effect of the war on the essential oil trade and gives reasons why the domestic manufacturer, under present circumstances, cannot relieve these strained conditions. The report concludes: "As far as the line of regular essential oils is concerned, our domestic facilities would most likely have proved more effective if sufficient raw material could have been obtained, but as conditions are there cannot be any actual relief expected from this side. The impossibility, or at least, great difficulty of obtaining crude drugs from Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia and East Indian markets accounts for the high prices and great scarcity of oils like anise seed, coriander, fennel seed, juniper berries, patchouli, sandalwood and others.

"On the other hand, and in reference to the various groups of aromatic synthetics, it is not only the lack of raw material, but also the insufficiency of our manufacturing industry in this particular field of exploitation, which is responsible for the directly critical condition governing these lines.

"The United States has so far not developed an industry for the production of the so-called intermediates which serve as raw material for the manufacture of aromatic synthetics, as well as aniline colors. Since, further, such industry could hardly be created during the time of war, even if this should be drawn out, relief for this particular group of products cannot be expected before hostilities cease abroad.

"A certain amelioration of these many adverse conditions affecting the trade could possibly be effected through a vigorous remonstrance of our Government against the prevailing conditions in inter-oceanic traffic which are tantamount to an absolute prevention of exportations even from neutral countries of what have been considered absolutely non-contraband goods, heretofore."

MANUFACTURERS OF MEDICINAL

PRODUCTS TO MEET FEBRUARY 3

On Thursday and Friday, February 3 and 4, the annual meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products, will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Ten o'clock a.m., February 3rd, is the hour set for the opening of the sessions, and the banquet will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of February 4th with the following prominent persons among the speakers. Charles A. Towne, ex-U. S. Senator from Minnesota; Marcus M. Marks, president of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York; Victor J. Dowling, Justice Appellate Division, Supreme Court, New York; and Charles O. Maas, a prominent attorney of New York City.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO COLOMBIA

For the first time in a hundred years a direct steamship line between New York and Colombia will be established when the steamer *Neptune*, of the new line Empresa Colombiana de Navegacion, sails from this port, in several days for Cartagena, according to the statement of Raphael A. Grau, manager of the line.

The steamship line has recently been incorporated in New York with an authorized capital of \$50,000. The *Neptune* has been chartered from the Cuneo line for the original trip. Negotiations are now under way for two additional vessels. Beginning probably with Saturday of this week, it is proposed to maintain sailings at intervals of two weeks. The line will carry freight only, which will be loaded from Pier 1, North River. The capital of the venture is supplied by Colombian interests.

Bay City, Mich.—A new drug store has been opened at 110 Washington avenue by the S. & O. Drug Company. Fred D. Soderquist, who has been connected with the drug trade in this section for the past twelve years, is the manager. No soda fountain will be run in connection with the store.

This Year's Outlook for French Essential Oils

Supply Affected by Shortage of Male Labor, Requisitioning of Drums by the Government and High Freight Rates, Says Well-Known Importer of These Goods.

By **BURTON T. BUSH**
President Antoine Chiris Company, New York

The fact that WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS has asked me to write a few notices on French essential oils suggests to me the thought that the present European war has gradually compelled us to make geographical groups of many oils, for when we attempt to look to the future, we quite naturally take into consideration the conditions existing at the place of production, and the actual conditions there form a base for our judgment.

Again the colonial possessions of a country are now so closely associated that the political and economical conditions of the mother country are affected alike regardless of the geographical situation of the colonies—as in case of the essential oil geranium Algerian and oil geranium Bourbon. These oils are distilled in quite a different section, but at this time we are forced to consider their price subject to the same condition, (although the two oils are quite different) as the means of transporting them are practically the same, as these means are controlled by French, who also control the export and import of containers, such as drums and cans which go to affect the price of these oils materially. There is one fact that enters into the selling price of materials that cannot be dealt with too seriously, and that is the labor situation, which, at the present time is a serious drawback to all products and materials throughout Europe, male labor being more valuable to Europe for fighting purposes.

Has Made a Trip to France

During the last year the writer has had the opportunity of visiting France and has made somewhat of a study of the possibilities of planting, harvesting and manufacturing the different crops of volatile products that go to make up the French essential oil industry, and it was indeed a pleasant surprise to learn how efficiently the services of the French women are used in the farms and even in the factories that distill and manufacture volatile oils.

From Paris to Grasse one is ever noticing how indispensable the services of the women are in rural life in France, and how important a part they are playing in the production of essential oils, most of which now come to America. When we consider that 75 per cent of this labor was formerly accomplished by man's efforts, and now that man's part is so infinitesimal, we can readily understand why French essential oils have not advanced in comparison with so many other products coming from Europe.

During June of this year on my trips from Grasse through the mountains and over the farms it was everywhere that you would see women engaged in work that was formerly considered the work of man, and whenever assisted were so assisted by children, it seeming to one that these women appreciated that it was their duty to continue the evidence of thrift that has been so noticeable in the French peasant.

Throughout the factories one can see but a few men, and these are either men who are too old or incapable of military services, and it is common to see a woman rolling a drum, filling cases, driving dray wagons, and even attending to the temperature of stills and kettles under the supervision of chemists whose age prohibits their military service. So the difficulty of the labor question is vastly overcome by the thrift of the French women, notwithstanding the efficiency of her services is about 60 per cent of that of the male help, nevertheless it is seemingly sufficient when so many important markets of the world are now closed for French products.

Drums Requisitioned by Government

The next we must consider, however, are the containers,

such as drums, cans, bottles and cases. All the drums that are made in France have been requisitioned by the Government and manufacturing houses are allowed only a certain number. To ship drums from America to assist them is apparently an easy matter, but when one considers the freight on a single drum is \$10 we again begin to be interested in actual costs. This applies as well to the lumber for cases, which is very short, as well as tin for the cans. The next point in consideration is the freight and cartages, which is needless to touch on, as it is so well known to every importer who imports products from any country at the present time.

After considering the above, and not knowing what the political situation of France will be during the next year, we are but to conclude that we must purchase French essential oils with cautious consideration of the future; for, should the war continue another year at that time it will be more difficult for the French producers to obtain containers, freight, etc.—and should the war terminate at any time the stocks held there, and the quantities produced there are insufficient to take care of the demands that will be forthcoming from countries which have been prohibited from purchasing French products.

The fortunate men who have been spared at the front will return to their daily pursuits and then the work of re-organization will be begun, during which time demands from all over the world will be greater than in normal times and at that time probably French essential oils will assume the same position that American chemicals are in at the present time, for it is demand that generally makes the prices.

SCARCITY OF SOME CHEMICALS

MAY FIND RELIEF IN NEAR FUTURE

The Monsanto Chemical Works, of St. Louis, Mo., which a few months ago made an announcement that shortly after the first of the new year it would be in a position to supply its customers with acetphenetidin and phenolphthalein, has made no further statement regarding its plans, but it is understood that this company will soon be in the market with fairly liberal supplies of these chemicals. Prices of both articles have been very high on account of their scarcity.

Scarcity of raw materials has been a serious factor with the Monsanto Chemical Works. The withdrawal from the market of this company's supply of acetphenetidin and phenolphthalein resulted in a scampering for available stocks. Speculators got busy, and the price of acetphenetidin advanced from the normal quotation of about 80 cents a pound to more than \$10, the exact price depending upon how badly the buyer needed the goods or how badly the seller needed the money. Sales have been reported at from \$15 to \$18 a pound.

Similar conditions have prevailed with regard to phenolphthalein, the greatest demand for which comes from proprietary medicine manufacturers. Phenolphthalein is nominally quoted at \$8 a pound.

Caffeine, another product of the Monsanto Chemical Works, has almost tripled in price during the past year. Tea sweepings, from which the alkaloid is made, have no doubt been bought up by speculators, which partly accounts for the advance in price.

Saccharin, which at the beginning of the war, was sold at about \$1.25, has recently been selling from \$10 to \$12 a pound. Second hands are in control of all available supplies. It is not known just how soon the Monsanto Chemical Works will again be ready to make deliveries of this product, the price of the raw materials having advanced from ten to twenty times their price before the war. It is said that even with the high price that is paid for saccharin it would not be profitable to manufacture it to-day because the raw materials are more costly than the finished product.

Other products of the Monsanto Chemical Works include glycerophosphates, which have been affected by the high price and scarcity of glycerin, and vanillin, which has risen in price because of the advances in cloves, from which eugenol, a raw material of vanillin, is derived. Chloral hydrate, which the Monsanto Chemical Works formerly made in large quantities, was affected before the war by a reduction in the tariff, which admitted the German product at a price lower than it could be made in this country.

Protection for American Dye Industry to be Urged

A Hearing Will Be Held in Washington on January 14 in Which Representatives of American Chemical Society will Participate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Representatives of industries in which hundreds of millions of dollars are invested will appear before the Ways and Means Committee on January 14 to urge favorable action on the bill offered by Representative Hill of Connecticut providing for the imposition of protective duties on foreign chemicals and dyestuffs.

Following these hearings officials of the Administration will have an opportunity to suggest legislation to encourage the American manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs on a scale that would make this country independent of any other source of supply in time of war or peace.

The Administration and leaders are convinced that action must be taken at once to check the loss to American industries occasioned by their failure to obtain adequate supplies of chemicals and dyestuffs. Such products are now selling at unprecedented prices and some of the chemicals and dyestuffs so essential to many lines of manufacture are not obtainable.

Officials of the Department of Commerce and leaders in Congress who have studied this problem agree that legislation must be passed to obviate a recurrence of the plight in which the United States finds itself. The Administration, however, is opposed to levying protective duties. Under direction of the President, Secretary Redfield and officers in the Federal Trade Commission have prepared bills that propose to attain the end sought by amendments to the anti-trust laws which would make punishable as "unfair competition" underselling campaigns instituted in the American market by foreign producers.

At the hearings to be held on January 14 the American Chemical Society will be represented by Dr. Bernard C. Hesse and Herman A. Metz, of New York. A large delegation will appear for the consuming industries. It is the hope of Representative Hill, who has been in correspondence with the representatives of the textile industries in New England, the makers of hats in Connecticut, and others concerned that the committee can be persuaded to pass a bill amending the Underwood-Simmons tariff law so as to provide for prohibitive duties on chemicals and dyestuffs.

BUREAU OF MINES IS INTERESTING ITSELF IN PROTECTING DRUG MAKERS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Realizing that this country faces a medicine famine, the Bureau of Mines may ask Congress to come to the aid of the drug industry of the United States. The Bureau of Mines is familiar with the situation because manufacturing druggists are dependent largely on coal tar products.

The Bureau of Mines may recommend to Congress that assurances be given American wholesale druggists that if they start plants for the manufacture of the basic materials for synthetic drugs they will not be driven out of business at the close of the war by other countries being allowed to undersell them.

Information Wanted

"RENOS NEW HEALTH WOMAN'S SALVATION"—If any of our readers know of any preparation by this name we will appreciate their sending us the name and address of the manufacturer.—THE EDITOR.

Forty Trades Affected by Dye Shortage Protest

Declare that a Protective Tariff is Needed After the War—Will Ask Washington's Help in Obtaining Dyes from Germany.

More than forty trades now seriously affected by the loss of German aniline dyes as a result of the war were represented January 5 at a meeting held by the National Association of Clothiers in the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth building, New York. They agreed that two things are needed to relieve the situation,—first, a protective tariff must be put into effect that will permit the dye manufacturers of this country to expand their business and compete with Germany; and, second, something must be done in the meantime to persuade Germany and Great Britain to allow the passage of dyes now held up as contraband.

The meeting was called two weeks ago at a conference in Philadelphia headed by David Kirschbaum, president of the organization. He also presided over this meeting and William Corwine was secretary. Mr. Corwine went recently to the British embassy at Washington to appeal for relief in the shortage of dyes and England's restriction of logwood substitutes for anilines. He said that from his interview he understood that the manufacturers of this country will receive some consideration soon.

"Unless something is done," he said, "there will be no more dyes in America. The present supply is only enough to last a few months more. It will be used on the clothing and commercial dyed products for the market of next fall and winter. After that time it will probably be impossible to get fast dyes. The main thing that is needed now is a protective tariff. Manufacturers dare not undertake the business because of the chances that, after the war they will be sent into bankruptcy by Germany's re-entrance into the market."

It was voted to appoint a committee of seven delegates to call on the Department of State and lay their demands before the secretary and, if advisable, President Wilson. It was also resolved to advocate the passage of a bill on the lines of the one proposed by Congressman E. J. Hill of Connecticut for a protective tariff based on a scale worked out by expert chemists. The meeting adjourned to meet in two weeks in the same rooms.

Previous to the war the United States used between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 of aniline dyes from Germany, some from Switzerland, and made about \$3,000,000 worth here. Now all that is available is the American product of about one-sixth of the demand, eked out by the use of logwoods.

OWL DRUG COMPANY'S BIGGEST YEAR

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Jan. 10—The Owl Drug Company has declared the eighteenth semi-annual dividend on the outstanding 8 per cent stock. The company now operates twenty-one stores in eight cities in the three States on the Pacific Coast. The company reports that 1915 was the biggest year in its history. Plans are being made to extend operations, including the opening of new stores in new territory. An average of approximately 1,000,000 customers are now being served by the stores now in operation.

\$20,000 WANTED FOR DYE EXPERIMENTS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11—Congress has been asked by Secretary McAdoo to appropriate \$20,000 for experimenting in the utilization, for coloring purposes, of raw materials grown or produced in the United States. It is believed this amount expended by the Bureau of Chemistry will result in discoveries important to American dye users.

U. S. Dye Industry Hasn't Gotten Far, Says H. A. Metz

Declares that Prices Obtained by American Producers are too High—Explains Germany's Stand on Sending Colors to the United States.

The views of H. A. Metz of New York on the dye situation and the problems confronting the American manufacturer and consumer of dyestuffs, are well expressed in his correspondence with our National Administration, excerpts from which he has permitted WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS to use *ad libitum*, supplemented with further remarks by him on the conditions at the close of the year. As far back as June Mr. Metz was in communication with President Wilson on the dye situation, and at that time submitted a letter from Justizrath Dr. Adolph Haeuser, president of the "Verein zur Waehrung der Interessen der Chemischen Industrie Deutschlands," Berlin, which is composed of all dyestuffs and chemical manufacturers in the German Empire, an extract from which follows:

"We are gladly ready to send dyestuffs to America, but we rest on the standpoint that we cannot accept this as a favor or gracious act on the part of England, but that we can only send dyestuffs when England recognizes the right of America to receive goods from us, and you send us cotton in exchange for such dyestuff. This is also the standpoint of our Government." Mr. Metz thought there was no doubt but what this was an official expression of Germany's stand, and added: "The dyestuffs are in Germany, the manufacturers are willing to give them to us, but the German Government insists that we assert our right to get them and send cotton in return. Our Government maintains that the "Order in Council" is illegal and without basis in international law, and refuses to accept the declaration that cotton is contraband; but there we rest."

American Efforts Temporary

Commenting on the efforts of the American manufacturers to relieve the unfortunate situation in which the textile interests and others depending upon dyestuffs find themselves, and the enlargement of his own plant the Consolidated Color and Chemical Company, he said:

"All of these efforts are temporary, and while we will undoubtedly be able eventually to compete on certain products and make certain of the bulk commodities here that formerly were imported, real relief will not be had for many years to come, no matter how hard we try to bring it about.

"We can hardly lay claim to have gotten far in an industry when, as is the case to-day with betanaphthol, we are turning out in very limited quantities a crude product on a basis of 75 cents cost to the consumer against the refined product at 8½ cents including duty before the war; neither do I see any great glory in turning out direct cotton blacks at 65 or 70 cents per pound that were formerly made here to sell at from 17 to 20 cents; nor in selling aniline oil at anywhere from 35 cents to \$1.35, that averaged about 10 cents a pound including duty before the war; nor in making aniline orange at \$1 per pound (based, of course, on the present cost of aniline oil and betanaphthol) which formerly sold for 13 cents, or with paranitraniline of fair quality at \$1.50, against the perfect article at 17 cents, including duty. Of course, I realize that with acids at three or four times their cost before the war, naphthalene at 18 cents as against 2½ cents, with benzol at 65 to 70 cents as against 30 cents, and toluol at \$5.00 per gallon as against 35 cents, conditions are abnormal, but relief for the textile industries at the prices named can hardly be considered in sight, when German prices, considering the demand for benzol, toluol and nitric acid in Germany for explosives, have not advanced on the whole, up to date, more than 50 per cent over the prices charged before the war.

"The enhanced selling prices here of the imported products were caused by the increased cost of importation (higher freight rates, marine and war risk insurance and general increase in cost of doing business, etc., owing to the war conditions). However, notwithstanding all these factors, the question to-day is to have dyestuffs to keep our mills going, and I welcome them from any source, for as a textile manufacturer myself, I am in the same boat with all others need-

ing colors, and I feel certain that with the increased benzol production, when the war is over, we will continue making aniline oil and salt, and no doubt be in a position to make many of the cheaper colors such as direct black, possibly sulphur black, fast reds, orange, etc., in competition with the larger German factories, and to that extent at least our industry will be benefited. So far as making a general line and the finer grade products is concerned, or those the consumption of which is not large in volume, we will simply have to do without them until we can again get them from Germany.

"I have maintained right along that the textile manufacturers and consumers of dyestuffs are not being helped by either promises of good things to come or the daily newspaper reports of new inventions, new processes and what this or that concern is 'going to make.'

"If I really thought it wise to do so, it would still be impossible for me to say definitely what I will make or can make, for I am handicapped, not because I don't know how to make the stuff or because I cannot get competent chemists, but because I don't know just which raw materials are necessary for intermediates, or how much of them I can obtain, or at what price; not even from the very people who are being boomed by the Department of Commerce every day as ready to supply the universe."

SOAP FREIGHT COMPLAINT FILED

J. B. Williams Company Holds Classification is Unreasonable

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A complaint against the existing classification of soap in Southern territory has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the J. B. Williams Company, of Glastonbury, Conn. The New York, New Haven & Hartford and other carriers were named defendants.

It was pointed out that at present the Southern classification provides a rate of first-class on soap in boxes, etc., when valued at over 12 cents per pound, and a rate of third class when in bulk and of like value. It also provides that a rate of sixth class shall be applied when the soap is valued at less than twelve cents per pound. The Connecticut company declared that such a rating unduly discriminated in favor of manufacturers of cheap soaps. Prior to the application of the so-called Cummins amendment, it was said, shipments of soap were billed at a valuation of 5 cents per pound, although the values of the various grades of soap varied between 5 and 60 cents per pound.

The complainants contended that the present classification was unreasonable and worked a hardship to those companies which have built up an extensive trade in soaps of various grades and which make shipments of soaps of various values. The Commission was requested to investigate this matter and to fix a reasonable rating on soap "not otherwise specified."

FULLER-MORRISON SALES CONVENTION

The Fuller-Morrison Company, of Chicago, held recently the annual meeting of its road salesmen, about 45 attending the various sessions, which were educational as well as social. A series of talks on subjects closely affiliated with the sale of a jobbing line of drugs and sundries was the particular feature of the sales convention. Among the speakers were: H. H. Cushman, of the Fountain Specialty Company, Grand Haven, Mich., on "Soda Fountains;" Edward Morris, of the Wilmarth Show Case Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., on "Fixtures;" C. N. Lovell, of Lovell & Covell, Boston, Mass., on "Candy;" Mr. Campbell, manager of the Chicago branch of the Diamond Rubber Company, on "Auto Tires;" Mr. Davison, of the Miller Rubber Company on "Rubber Goods;" Mr. Rowe, of the American Ever Ready Works; Mr. McKenzie of the Whiting Paper Company and others.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Optona Company, of Rochester, has been incorporated at Albany to do a general drug business. The capital stock is announced as \$5,000 and the incorporators are Hans P. Frece, of New York; George W. Vause, of Brooklyn, and A. D. Neilsen, of Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Dentifrices are Higher; Protests Against Stamp Tax

Manufacturers of Tooth Pastes and Powders Announce Advance in Wholesale Charges—Druggists Associations Adopt Resolutions.

Higher wholesale prices for dentifrices have been announced since the re-enactment by Congress of the emergency stamp tax for another year. At the same time associations of druggists in several important cities have held special meetings to protest against a tax on tooth pastes and powders on the ground that these articles are necessities and not luxuries and should not be included with cosmetics, perfumes, etc. Petitions are also being circulated and will be presented to Congress.

Should Raise Revenue in Other Ways

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 11—Nearly fifty representative druggists of Philadelphia have united in a protest against the proposed continuance of the emergency war tax on tooth paste.

When the bill authorizing this tax was adopted last year, the druggists explain, it was generally understood that it would cover only items which might properly be called luxuries. When it became known that tooth paste was to be included, the statement was made that this would be but for one year. Now it is proposed to have tooth paste included in the tax for another year.

"We submit," says the statement, "that instead of taxing tooth paste and toilet preparations which contribute to human comfort and human cleanliness, the tax ought properly to be paid by those who are making inordinate profits out of the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies, including automobiles.

"In view of the extraordinary protection and backing given by the government to those engaged in making money out of the war, it would appear to us to be but fair that the beneficiaries of this protection and backing should be willing to contribute, in the form of a tax on war exports, a reasonable amount of their great profits to help out the government until normal conditions are returned.

"In some forceful way the people should impress upon Congress through our representatives that a continuation of the tax on tooth paste is unfair and unjust. They should write to our representative urging him to vote against this tax and to enlist the support of his fellow congressmen in defeating it.

"There are plenty of other ways of raising revenue without taxing human cleanliness and human health."

Tax War Munitions a Suggestion

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 11—Rochester druggists are in favor and many support a movement to protest to Congress against the act of the Treasury Department in placing tooth paste and toilet preparations on the list of "luxuries" subject to the emergency war tax.

The sentiment prevails among local retail druggists that the tax on tooth paste especially, is unnecessary. They are opposed to paying taxes on articles which even physicians and board of health members throughout the country say are essential to health.

One downtown retail druggist maintains that instead of taxing tooth paste and toilet preparations, which contribute to cleanliness, health and comfort, the tax ought to be paid by those who are reaping huge profits from the manufacture of munitions and other war supplies, including automobiles.

Another druggist said that in making tooth paste pay part of the war tax, the treasury department is placing a penalty on human cleanliness.

"With so many richer sources of revenue available," he continued, "it seems to us economically unsound to be taking the pennies of the masses to make up the deficiency in

the national income caused by a foreign war when it is possible to obtain many times that amount by taxing those who are making millions out of that war."

Pittsburgh Druggists Adopt Resolution

PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 11—Druggists of Pittsburgh are very wrath over the action of the Government in including tooth paste among the articles affected by the continued emergency war tax. In resolutions, drawn up and signed by a score of local pharmacists, this action is characterized as a penalizing of human cleanliness and there are intimations of a vigorous struggle against the tax. They claim that the public did not realize that tooth paste was one of the articles to be taxed when the war tax was passed a year ago and when it finally became known there were assurances that it would only be for a year. Now, they say, it is to go on for another year "and perhaps forever."

Detroit Druggists Protest

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 11—Holding it to be a "penalty on human cleanliness," Detroit druggists have circulated a petition of protest against a continuance of the emergency war tax on tooth paste.

The petition, signed by representative druggists, declares that while luxuries "in which only the rich are able to indulge have to date been exempt from the application of this war tax, it seems absurd, to say nothing about-being unfair, to make tooth paste, the every-day necessity of the masses of the people, pay this tax."

Instead of the tax on tooth paste, the petition suggests that the government lay a tax on the makers of war munitions, and declares:

"In view of the extraordinary protection and backing given by the government to those engaged in making money out of the war it would appear to us to be but fair that the beneficiaries of this protection and backing should be willing to contribute, in the form of tax on war exports, a reasonable amount of their great profits to help out the government until normal conditions are returned."

A. D. S. Convention Next Week; Exhibit of Drug Products

The Drug, Chemical and Merchandise Exposition, in connection with the tenth annual A.D.S. convention, to be held at Madison Square Garden, January 17 to 22, inclusive, promises to be larger, more entertaining and instructive than ever. Some 200 exhibitors will display their products with many tempting bargains, while bands and moving pictures and many other entertainment features for every afternoon and evening will help to make the Exposition an enjoyable affair.

The business sessions of the convention will be held in the large auditorium on the second floor of the Garden every afternoon. Economy and efficiency will be the dominant note in the discussions and experts in their line will give the members the benefits of their knowledge on the subjects of store management, window displays, advertising, etc., with possibly a congressman or two to discuss the Stevens bill, stamp tax and other legislation affecting the drug trade. The convention will be called to order Monday, January 17, 10 a.m., by President William C. Anderson; the address of welcome will be delivered by Edward Swann, district attorney of New York County and Senator William J. Bullock, New Bedford, Mass., will respond. Among the prominent pharmacists who have been given a place on the program, which is not yet completed, are the following: A. J. Leverty, Bridgeport, Conn.; Peter Diamond, New York City; George I. Schreiber, Newark, N. J.; M. S. Kahn, Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Stucky, Indianapolis, Ind.; R. E. Walsh, Fall River, Mass.; O. J. Cloughly, St. Louis, Mo.; A. W. Walker, Columbus, Ohio; Walter Humphrey, Huntsville, Ala.; John A. Hatten, Edwardsville, Penn.; Rees C. Roberts, Ambler, Pa.; J. D. Hartigan, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. H. Rehfuess, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sidney C. Yeomans, Chicago, Ill.; Henry E. Frailey, Lancaster, Pa.; E. C. Kinsel, Jr., Detroit, Mich., and E. L. Weston, Syracuse, N. Y.

War Thrusts Upon America Foreign Trade Problems

Dr. E. E. Pratt of Commerce Bureau, in Annual Report, Tells How Impetus Now Gained Can Be Successfully Maintained.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—In his first annual report as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt lays particular stress upon the fact that "this great European war has suddenly and in a moment thrust before the eyes and imagination of the American business community the subject of foreign trade." As this Bureau is more directly interested in the development of foreign trade than any other Government office, a large part of the annual report is devoted to a discussion of commercial conditions brought about by the war and to constructive suggestions for further extensions of our trade abroad.

After describing in detail the growth of our foreign trade during the first 12 months of the war, a sharp note of warning is sounded concerning the permanence of a large portion of our present trade with belligerents.

"The American business community," it is asserted, "should guard against any sense of safety in our present prosperity in so far as that prosperity is based on business connected with the belligerent activities in Europe. Our business men should carefully discount the continuance of so-called war orders and avoid basing future calculations upon conditions which they bring into existence."

War Orders vs. Permanent Business

"European war orders doubtless are bringing to some manufacturers immediate and large profits. They do not in any way, however, indicate permanent business. It is conceivable that they may be positively injurious, by diverting the attention of our manufacturers from foreign markets in Latin-America, the Far East, Africa and Australia, to which we should at the moment be directing our most earnest efforts. We may be voluntarily giving up our greatest opportunities. We may be foregoing the permanent markets of the world to make a few extra dollars of immediate profits."

Two of the great problems that must be solved if the United States is to make the most of its present opportunities receive much attention in the report—financing foreign trade and the problem of educating men to carry on such trade.

"The financing of our foreign trade, and in fact by far the larger part of the financing of the world's trade, has hitherto been done through London," says the report. "During the last hundred years London has been the world's financial market. She has held her position not because of prestige merely, but because the nations of the world needed an international clearing house and London supplied that. At the same time London became the clearing house chiefly because she supplied a large part of the capital needed for public improvements and large private enterprises."

"On the other hand, the United States has never taken any large part in financing foreign trade because of the comparatively small volume of that business carried on here and also on account of the unfamiliarity of many of our bankers with the methods of international finance. Nor has the United States taken any large part in supplying capital to other countries. On account of more profitable investments at home we have chosen to invest here rather than abroad. This has also been true because of our position as a debtor nation, but probably also to a considerable degree because of a 'mental debtor-nation attitude' on the part of our financiers."

Foreign Business Constantly Increasing

On account of the war this situation is rapidly changing. The volume of foreign business done through New York is continuously increasing and New York bankers are rapidly providing facilities for Americans who wish to export. Much credit for the recently improved facilities, however, is given

the Federal reserve act of 1913, which permits national banks to accept six months' bills drawn against actual shipments of merchandise in foreign commerce, and which provides that these bills when within 90 days of maturity may be rediscounted by the Federal reserve banks. The Federal reserve act also permits national banks to establish branch banks in foreign countries.

In spite of the fact that we are making headway in financing our foreign trade, however, the report insists that we can never hope to gain the really big prizes in foreign trade until we are prepared to loan capital to foreign nations and to foreign enterprises. "The big prizes in foreign trade are the public and private developments of large proportions, as, for example, the building of railroads, the construction of public-service plants, the improvement of harbors and docks, the digging of canals, and many others which demand capital in large amounts. New countries are generally poor. They look to older and richer countries to supply them with the capital to make their improvements and to develop their resources. The country which furnishes the capital usually sells the materials and does the work. In the last analysis it comes to this: The country that wants the business must finance the purchases, since the improvements will be made and the materials paid for out of the money loaned."

"The other problem of commanding importance in the development of our international commerce is the education of men for foreign trade. It is absolutely necessary that we train men to carry on our foreign trade, for we find ourselves to-day without an adequate supply. This problem may be regarded as the very fundamental of success in this field. Our banks cannot establish branches because they have not the men with which to man them. Our manufacturers find it difficult to secure salesmen. Our investors cannot find competent advisers on foreign offerings."

Other Questions Discussed

In addition to these two great problems the report takes up a number of others that are now receiving marked attention by the business world, such as the necessity of a definite foreign commercial policy for the United States, the revision of commercial treaties, the much-discussed subject of a merchant marine, co-operation in foreign selling, free ports, and commercial preparedness.

In reviewing the activities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce during the fiscal year 1915, Dr. Pratt calls special attention to the new and important commercial-attaché service made possible by an appropriation of \$100,000 by the 63d Congress, and urges that a still greater expansion of the Bureau's work abroad is imperative under present conditions and under the conditions sure to exist in the future.

In the past the Bureau has played a large and important part in the development of our foreign trade, but if in the future its work is to develop in a manner creditable to a Government organization Dr. Pratt is strongly of the opinion that more funds will be necessary. He estimates the sum needed for the fiscal year at \$935,360, or about double that for the current year, most of the increase being required for the foreign service.

NEW SWEDISH-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE

A new steamship service was inaugurated in New York on December 27, 1915, by the arrival of the steamship *Stockholm*, of the new Swedish-American line. This steamship line will conduct regular sailings between New York and Stockholm and furnishes the first direct steamship service between those two ports under the Swedish flag.

The Swedish-American Steamship Co. has been organized jointly, and its capital has been subscribed to by both the people in Sweden and Swedish-Americans in the United States.

There was a proper celebration of the event in New York, as the steamer *Stockholm* brought over a delegation of newspaper representatives from Stockholm, who are writing of their impressions of the United States to the home papers.

The Swedish-American line is largely the outcome of the efforts of the Swedish-American Chamber of Commerce, which has been pushed so vigorously by John Locranz, its general manager.

Advancing Prices Still Feature London Drug Market

Caffeine, Menthol, Quinine, Nux Vomica, etc., Are Higher—Demand is Brisk—Arsenic and Formaldehyde Easier.

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Jan. 10—The markets are brisk, with alcohol 1s a gallon dearer. The following drugs are higher: Caffeine, hypophosphites, fixed oils, menthol, nux vomica, quinine and saltpetre.

Firmer are castor oil, citric acid, cocaine and opium, while arsenic and formaldehyde are easier.

London Market Report

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Dec. 27—As is usual at this time of the year our drug and chemical markets have a holiday appearance, but renewed inquiries for export have during the last few days had the effect of lessening the inclination, noticeable lately, to liquidate commitments at reduced prices before the close of the year.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—The Government has just prohibited the export to all countries including the colonies and allied ports. There is a tendency, therefore, in the absence of demand, to ease off in price and 44s would now be accepted for early forward delivery.

AMMONIUM ICHTHOSULPHONATE—Japan make is offering now at 3s 6d per pound.

CAMPHOR—Firm, present shipment, slabs, 1s 8d. March, 1s 6½d, c.i.f.

CASSIA LIGNIA—There is a better demand and parcels afloat have been disposed of with further buyers at 50s.

CHLOROFORM—Prices are higher all round by about 8d per pound for pure B.P., ranging from small lots at 2s 9d to quantity contracts at 2s 6d. The usual falling clause has been withdrawn.

COPPER SULPHATE—Strong at £45 10. per ton for delivery in the earlier months of the year.

IPCACUANEA—Is still obtainable at 24s for Matto Grosso but there is a sign of weakening in Carthage, several parcels of which have been offered this week, shortly to arrive, at 17s per pound c.i.f.

LEMON OIL—After a long interval the sentiment appears to have completely changed. Forward offers are scarce and spot holders are talking the market higher; for shipment 4s to 4s 3d per pound c.i.f. is now asked.

MENTHOL—Firm. The price for spot and c.i.f. to arrive, 12s per pound.

MORPHIA—One of our manufacturers, for some unexplained reasons, booked orders fairly well ahead at a reduced figure and then withdrew from the market so that at present all our makers may be considered fully booked up till March next. Exporters are restricted therefore to the second hand contractors who are profiting by the situation thus created, asking to-day for muriate and acetate powder 13s 6d per ounce.

NUX VOMICA—Scarce and dearer. Madras spot, 22s 6d per cwt. and Cochin 19s 6d per cwt. c.i.f. to arrive.

OPIMUM—Firm at rates quoted last week.

COTTON SEED OIL—Is dearer at 41s for crude in pipes on spot and refined in similar packages, 42s, being an advance of 2s 6d.

LINSEED OIL—Is also moving upwards and is fully 1s 9d dearer at 37s 6d in pipes and 38s 3d in barrels.

QUICKSILVER—As indicated in our last report, is tending upwards again notwithstanding an arrival of 5,000 bottles from Spain.

QUININE—The deadlock continues and no sales of importance are to be recorded; 3s 9d to 4s 3d have been mentioned but are purely nominal quotations. It is thought that the leading dealers will make their views known after the turn of the year when some more satisfactory information for guidance will be obtainable. It is to be noted, however, that so far no heavy liquidation, as was anticipated under the circumstances for the end of the year, has taken place. Amsterdam is sold out for some months and Java declines to make offers. At the close we hear of a sale of 20,000 ounces of muriate at 4s 4d per ounce, which is a clear indication that the market has a firm undertone.

London News Letter

(Correspondence WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, Dec. 27—On the termination of this world war very few things will be found to have remained quite unchanged and there is abundant evidence accumulating on all sides to warrant the forecast that, inter alia, something approaching to a new era in the world's commerce will be one of the immediate results of this war of destruction.

The charge made by the German statesmen against Great Britain and widely disseminated in neutral countries, as the primary cause of the present war is the existence of a conspiracy on the part of this country to prevent German expansion, particularly as regards commerce, and to dog its footsteps in every quarter of the globe. No proofs of this charge have ever been even adumbrated nor will they ever be forthcoming. The inverse is nearer the truth.

"The 'nation of shopkeepers' has by these and other methods of attack, been rudely awakened from its lethargy of self-satisfied conservatism—a legacy of the peaceful Victorian days—and the recent exposures of German trade espionage and propaganda, which we need not stop to characterize, relentlessly carried on in our very midst and extending to our remotest colonies, by which British commerce and influence have been so cleverly and systematically undermined for years past, have provoked such an outburst of feeling of rivalry, hitherto latent, in this country that it has been vigorously determined that even the otherwise all-absorbing exigencies of the war must not be permitted to delay the creation of a National policy of commercial defense—in the nature of an Imperial Zollverein.

It is intended that this movement shall extend to the entire British Empire and have for its object the effective exclusion of all German manufactures and influence.

Unprepared as this country was for a war as now developed it is evidently the present fixed determination of the commercial community of this country that there shall be no further unpreparedness or room for disillusion but a rigorous warfare for intra-protection of the trade, at least at first, of our own kith and kin. We say advisedly 'at first' since it may be safely reckoned upon that our dominions overseas will, one and all, co-operate in this projected fiscal union. Such are the problems coming up for consideration here in the new year and upon the correct handling of which depends the maintenance of this country's freedom of trade and if we mistake not, that of the United States is not very far distantly removed.

RUSSIA'S SANTONINE MONOPOLY

The Russian Government has taken an interesting step in connection with the exportation of artemisia. This plant in all its forms, including seed and derivatives thereof, has been absolutely prohibited from export. The importance of the step consists in the fact that the plant is grown almost exclusively in territory under Russian control, namely Turkestan, and it has long been a serious question with Russian authorities whether the production of santonine should not be carried on in Russia and the profits obtained thereby kept in the country. Hitherto it has been mostly exported practically under German influence and control. This decree appears to be the first decisive step towards making artemisia cultivation and preparation purely a Russian industry.

New York Markets

The Scarcity of Spot Supplies Results in Further Advances—Many Items Affected During Past Week—Foreign Demand Continues Active.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12—Scarcity of spot supplies of various drugs and chemicals continues to be the leading factor in a further sharp uplift of prices on a number of commodities during the past week. The usual dullness incident to stock-taking by domestic firms has largely restricted the buying movement but the active demand from abroad for certain drugs and chemicals is responsible for the maintenance of the strong position of the market. Increased difficulties in making shipments to and from foreign countries, owing to the pronounced scarcity of freight room and prohibitive freight rates, are restricting sales to small quantities.

Sharp advances in prices have featured the market during the past week. The most prominent uplifts of values recorded were on cocaine, hydrochloride, blue vitriol, Saigon cassia rolls, fusel oil, Cochin ginger, bleaching powder, orris root fingers, mustard artificial oil, Paris green, Dutch poppy seed, quick-silver, soluble blue, silver nitrate and turmeric, while fair gains in values were scored on acetanilid, balsam copaiba, salicylic, citric and benzoic acids. Lack of demand and larger offerings of supplies on the other hand, led to lower prices on acetphenetidin, bergamot natural oil, carbolic acid, celery seed, Zanzibar cloves. Japan chillies, German marjoram leaves, peppermint oil, red prussiate of potash, synthetic wintergreen oil and wormseed.

The situation of the market for opium, quinine, morphine and codeine remains strong under scant supplies and a continued good demand from foreign buyers. A renewal of activity in quinine and a more pronounced shortage of supplies is generally looked for and some further sensational price changes are predicted will be witnessed in the near future. This also applies to opium and morphine.

Trading in essential oil has been moderately fair. Prospects for firm values are very encouraging based on the high cost of the raw materials, and a scarcity of such supplies, owing to the unfavorable shipping facilities from abroad.

Prices of spices have been firm due to the decided depletion of supplies and little hope for a replenishment of stocks within the next sixty days. Cassias, nutmegs and ginger show further price gains under a further reduction of the visible supply. No change in the unusual conditions governing the market may be reasonably looked for until it is possible to get shipments from primary markets through more easily.

Considerable interest is being centered on the cocoanut industry in the Philippine Islands, where capitalists, according to reports, have a \$3,000,000 company at Manila. A number of prominent Eastern capitalists are interested in the venture and work on the cocoanut plantation and oil plants will be started in the near future.

The United States Steel Corporation has joined the ranks of numerous other manufacturers in producing sulphuric acid and prospects for a relief of the stringency of supplies is becoming more promising.

Acetanilid—Scarcity of spot supplies, particularly for prompt delivery, tended to strengthen holders' views on prices. In most quarters sellers refused to \$1.15 a pound, some demanding up to \$1.20. Some scattered sales, however, were reported at \$1.10, but offerings were limited to small lots.

Acetphenetidin—A weaker tone pervaded the market and under freer offerings, prices gradually tended downward. Holders lowered quotations down to \$14@14.50 a pound, as to terms of sale. Orders booked for the week were moderate and buyers in most quarters are adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy in making purchases.

Acid, Benzoic—A further scarcity of spot stocks led to an upward movement of values. Sellers are quoting \$4.25 per pound in 100-pound lots. There continues a steady demand and should stocks become smaller, a sharp upward turn of the market is confidently looked for.

Acid, Carbolic—The output by domestic makers shows a further increase. Offerings of U.S.P. crystals have been made at \$1.40 in drums and at \$1.55@1.60 in bottles on the spot

and for immediate delivery. The close was weaker under more liberal offerings at price concessions.

Acid, Citric—Makers are quoting crystals and granular in barrels at 64c and in kegs at 64½c a pound, while powdered is held at ½c a pound higher. Second hands are asking up to 78c a pound, owing to the pronounced scarcity of spot supplies and a good inquiry, together with a growing shortage of argols and citrate of lime. Manufacturers continue to adhere to sales to regular customers and legitimate distributors.

Acid, Salicylic—Prices are higher owing to a scarcity of spot stocks and a good demand. Makers advanced quotations to 64c@64½c for supplies in barrels and 64½c in kegs. Second hands are asking up to 78c per pound.

Acid, Oxalic—A firmer tone dominates the market owing to further large inroads in the spot supply and a steady demand. Sellers are now asking 1c advance to 51c@52c a pound, as to terms of sales, at which figures a fair volume of sales were booked during the past week.

Balsam Copaiba—South American is firmer and holders have raised quotations 1c to 45c@47c, while Para sorts are being held at 43c@47c a pound, as to terms of sale. Parcels of U.S.P. are being offered at irregular and lower figures. Stocks are moderate and fairly well concentrated in strong hands, involving the better descriptions.

Bleaching Powder—A further rise of 3c a pound featured the market. Holders are quoting 14c@15c a pound on spot lots, and sales at the outside range of prices involved fair lines. Makers are heavily oversold and second hands are experiencing considerable difficulty in making further purchases of large lots. As the demand is far in excess of the supply the sentiment in trade circles is very bullish and higher values are expected.

Bergamot Oil—Spot lots of natural closed easier in tone in sympathy with quiet primary markets and a slow demand. Holders are quoting lower prices ranging from \$3.40@3.50 a pound as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

Buchu Leaves—Smaller spot supplies stimulated a further upward trend of the market. Holders of short and long leaves are generally asking \$1.30@1.40 a pound, as to quantity and quality ordered on the spot.

Camphor—Holders of monobromated are rather disinclined to shade prices of \$4.45@4.50 a pound, as to quantity ordered. Stocks are smaller on the spot and with prospects for a larger inquiry, general indications favor a further gradual upward movement of the market.

Celery Seed—Under lower offerings of parcels afloat nearby arrival, and some selling inclination by holders, the market weakened. Prices were reduced 1c to 27c@28c a pound as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot.

Chillies—Japan chillies eased off, owing to a slow demand and some inclination by holders to urge sales. Sellers are offering spot goods at a reduction of 3c to 30c@31c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered on the spot. The spot market is considerably below the import cost. Parcels due here within 30 days are being offered at 29c@30c a pound.

Chloroform—Manufacturers are repeating former prices on U.S.P. covering 50 pounds and over at 70c a pound. They are not booking contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Citrates—The firmness of the market is being sustained under a steady demand. Manufacturers continue to quote as follows: Iron citrate, U.S.P., 73c; iron and ammonium, 70c; iron phosphate, soluble, 70c; iron pyrophosphate, soluble, 70c; potassium citrate, \$1, and sodium citrate, 64c a pound, all covering 50-pound lots, one kind or assorted. For 25-pound lots 1c a pound higher is charged, while for less than 25 pounds 2c a pound higher is charged.

Cloves—Prices eased off under larger offerings and a moderate demand. Holders lowered values 1c to 20c@20½c a pound on Zanzibar cloves, as to quality and size of order. Arrivals of cloves for the past week comprised several thousand bales, the bulk of which passed into consumption on old outstanding contracts. Cables note fractionally higher prices for futures, in which a fair business has been done. Parcels due here in January-February are being offered at 17c@17½c a pound.

(Concluded on page 16)

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on these articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Acetanilid	lb.	1.15	1.20
Acetone	lb.	.40	—
Acetphenetidin	lb.	14.00	14.50
Agar Agar	lb.	.43	.60
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	2.62	2.64
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.64	2.65
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.66	2.67
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.50	.52
188 proof	gal.	.51	.53
Wood, ref., 95 p. c.	gal.	.55	.57
97 p. c.	gal.	.60	.62
Purified	gal.	.90	.93
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	.30
Sweet	lb.	.26	.28
Meal	lb.	.27	.30
Alolin	lb.	.86	.92
Ammonia Carb., Dom.	lb.	.08	.08½
Bromide	lb.	4.50	4.51
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	4.20
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.18	.19
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.50	5.50
Antimony, needle	lb.	.40	.45
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.50	.60
Free sulphur	lb.	—	.75
Crimson	lb.	—	32.00
Antipyrine	lb.	.08	.10
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	.20
Argols	lb.	.45	.50
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.06½	.06½
St. Vincent, bbls	lb.	.04½	.04½
Arsenic, red	lb.	.25	.26
White	lb.	.16	.17
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.15	.16
Barium Chlorate	lb.	—	—
Nitrate	lb.	—	—
Peroxide	lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.60	1.65
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	3.00
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.80	.90
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.50	2.95
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	3.25	3.25
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	3.25
Subcarbonate	lb.	2.70	2.75
Subgallate	lb.	2.75	2.80
Subnitrate	lb.	.06½	.06½
Borax, in bbls	lb.	—	—
Bromine, bulk	lb.	—	—
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.03½	.05
Imported	lb.	.10	.12
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	12.00
Citrate	lb.	6.50	6.52
Calcium, Hypophosphite	lb.	.77	.79
Camphor, Am. refined, bbls, bulk	lb.	4.2½	4.4
Japan, refined	lb.	4.2½	4.4
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	.43	.44
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.44½	.45
24's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45	.45½
32's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	.45½	.46
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	4.2½	4.3
Monobromated	lb.	4.45	4.50
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.30	1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.55	1.60
Russian	lb.	4.75	4.80
Powdered	lb.	4.80	4.90
Cassia Fistula	lb.	.10	.11
Chalk, prec. light	lb.	.04½	.05
Heavy	lb.	.03½	.04½
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.30	2.00
Chloroform	lb.	.70	.72
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk, oz.	oz.	3.75	4.00
Cocaine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	6.55	8.60
Onnces	oz.	6.35	8.40
Eighth	oz.	6.55	8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	6.95
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	.24
Pulp	lb.	.55	.56
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	.38½
Fingers	lb.	.39	.40
Coumarin	lb.	7.00	7.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	.37	.38
Powdered, 99 p. c.	lb.	.38	.39
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	Nominal	—
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.00	1.10
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.31½	.32
Jeweler's, large	lb.	.69	.74
Small	lb.	.50	.55

French	lb.	.19	.24
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.10	.12
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	.09
Dragon's Blood, mass.	lb.	.25	.60
Reeds	lb.	.85	.90
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	lb.	.75	.80
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.85	.90
Spanish	lb.	.15	.20
Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.18	.27
Washed	lb.	.22	.28
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.65	.70
Eucalyptol	lb.	.09½	.10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.60	.65
Gelatin, silver	lb.	.75	.80
Gold	lb.	2.46	2.52
Glucose	100 lbs.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums	lb.	.55½	.56
C. and bbls. added	lb.	.50	.55
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.40	.42
Saponification, loose	lb.	.39	.43
Soap Lye, local	lb.	.70	.75
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.20	1.25
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	2.00	2.10
Guarana	lb.	.31	.34
Haarlem Oil	gross	.19	.20
Hops, N. Y., 1914, prime	lb.	7.50	22.50
Pacific Coast, 1914, prime	lb.	6.10	6.15
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	4.20	4.25
Hydroquinone	lb.	4.55	4.60
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	.70	.80
Iodoform	lb.	7.40	7.60
Isinglass, American	lb.	.13	.14
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.95	1.05
Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	1.35	1.40
Anhydrous	lb.	.14	.21
Licorice, mass	lb.	.34	.45
Licorice, Stick, domestic	lb.	.25	.40
Foreign	lb.	2.25	2.50
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Lycopodium	lb.	.14	.15
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.47	.51
Oxide, heavy tech.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Sulphate, Epsom Salts	lb.	1.25	1.30
Domestic, in bbls. 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.90
Manna, large flake	lb.	.39	.41
Small flake	lb.	3.25	3.30
Sorts	lb.	4.75	5.25
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	1.80	2.00
Recryst.	lb.	1.59	1.60
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	lb.	.93	.94
Bisulphate	lb.	1.01	1.02
Blue, mass.	lb.	1.11	1.12
Blue Ointment, 33 1-3 p. c.	lb.	1.88	1.89
50 p. c.	lb.	1.73	1.74
Calomel, American	lb.	1.68	1.69
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb.	2.08	2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.18	2.19
Red Precipitate	lb.	10.00	—
White Precipitate	lb.	.31	.34
Metol	lb.	.535	5.50
Mirbane Oil	lb.	5.55	5.60
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.75	5.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.80	5.85
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.95	6.30
Diacytel	lb.	.06½	.07
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.08½	.11
Irish	lb.	8.00	8.50
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	13.00	15.00
Tonquin	lb.	12.00	15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	16.00	19.00
Tonquin	lb.	20.00	25.00
Druggists'	lb.	8.50	9.50
Synthetic	lb.	.13	.14
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.13	.14
Balls	lb.	.06	.07
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.09	.10
Powdered	lb.	—	11.00
Opium, cases	lb.	—	11.05
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	12.25
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	12.50
Granular	lb.	1.35	1.50
Paraffine White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	gal.	.22	.23
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.03½	.04
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.05½	.05½
Cream	lb.	.07½	.08
Lily white	lb.	.11½	.11½
Snow white	lb.	7.90	8.00
Phenolphthalein	lb.	.35	1.00
Phosphorus	lb.	.55	.56
Paste	lb.	.70	.76
Potassium acetate	lb.	5.50	6.00
Bicarb.	lb.	1.00	1.02
Bromide	lb.	—	—
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	—

Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.25	.29
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	.94
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.70	3.75
Permanganate	lb.	1.75	1.80
Potassium	lb.	5.50	5.60
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	.75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	.75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	.76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	.77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	.80
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	2.25
German	oz.	.50	2.25
Java	oz.	.50	2.25
Resorcin	lb.	8.25	9.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.29½	.30
Saccharin	lb.	13.00	13.25
Saffrol	lb.	.28½	.29
Salicin, bulk	lb.	5.50	6.25
Salol, bulk	lb.	2.75	3.05
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	38.00	40.00
Powdered	lb.	39.00	41.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	1.90	2.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.23	.23½
Silver Nitrate	oz.	.35½	.37½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.13	.15
Marseilles, white	lb.	.10½	.11½
Green, pure	lb.	.10	.11½
Ordinary	lb.	.07½	.09
Mottled, pure	lb.	.09½	.10
Ordinary	lb.	.07½	.09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.05½	.06
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	3.75	4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	3.75
Bicarb. English	lb.	.03½	.04
Amer. f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	.02½
Bromide	lb.	3.50	3.60
Citrate	lb.	.64	.66
Hypophosphite	lb.	.82	.84
Iodide	lb.	3.60	3.65
Nitrate, technical	lb.	.18	.20
U. S. P.	lb.	.23	.24
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	.04½	.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	4.05
Sulphate, U. S. P., 100 lbs.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Spermacei	lb.	.47	.48
Spts. Ether, Nitros	lb.	2.05	2.15
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	.05½	.05½
Potato	lb.	.08	.09
Rice	lb.	.05	.05½
Wheat	lb.	.25	.30
Storax	lb.	3.50	3.55
Strotonin, Bromide	lb.	.29	.31
Nitrate	lb.	.73	.83
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	.70	.80
Powder	oz.	.70	.75
Sulphate	oz.	.70	.75
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.14	.15
Sulphonal	lb.	.50	1.15
Sulphur	100 lbs.	1.85	2.00
Flour	100 lbs.	1.95	2.05
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.20	2.55
Washed	lb.	.04½	.06
Tartar Emetic, in casks	lb.	12.00	12.50
Thymol, crystals	lb.	.28½	.29
Tin, crystals	lb.	.14	.15
Bichloride	lb.	.46	.48
Oxide	lb.	4.95	5.20
Toluol, pure	gal.	4.90	5.10
Commercial	gal.	.80	.85
Turmeric	lb.	.12	.12½
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	.57	.59
Artificial	lb.	.19½	.20
Vanillin	oz.	.18½	.19
Vitriol blue	lb.	.09	.99½
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.30	.35
Chloride	lb.	.16	.18
Oxide, white, pure	lb.	.06	.06½
Commercial	lb.	—	—
Sulphate	lb.	—	—

ACIDS

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.06	.07
Glacial, 99 p. c. carboys	lb.	.30	.35
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	4.25	4.30
Synthetic	lb.	3.25	3.30
Boric, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.10	.10½
Powdered	lb.	.10½	.11
Carbonic, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	1.45
Citric, crystals	lb.	.64	.64½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	1.00
Galic, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	1.00
Lactic, U. S. P.	lb.	.06	.07
Muratic, C.P.	lb.	.06½	.06½
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.51	.52
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	1.47	1.80
Picric, kegs	lb.	.27½	.30
Phosphoric, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—

New York Markets

(Continued from page 14)

Cocaine—Small arrivals of coca leaves and heavy inroads having been made in spot stocks and in the output of makers by an active export demand, prices closed decidedly stronger showing a sharp advance for the past week covering about 25c an ounce. Domestic manufacturers are now quoting hydrochloride or muriate at \$3.75 an ounce in bulk, \$3.80 in one-ounce lots, \$3.85 in ½-ounce lots, \$3.90 in ¼-ounce lots and \$4 in ⅛-ounce lots. Makers are refusing to book orders for forward delivery and only sales for prompt delivery are being accepted.

Codeine—The demand from domestic consumers continues inanimate, while fairly large lines for shipment to foreign countries have been booked. Quotations closed firm and domestic manufacturers continue to repeat prices on the bulk basis of \$6.35 and \$7.50 an ounce for phosphate and nitrate also muriate respectively, while alkaloid is held at \$8.40 an ounce, all in one-ounce vials, covering lots of of ten ounces, in one delivery.

Copper Carbonate—Quotations closed strong, showing a net gain for the week of 1½c a pound. Sellers are quoting 21c@26c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Fusel Oil—Small spot stocks and higher primary market, resulted in a sharp upturn of prices on both crude and refined oils. Holders are demanding \$3.45 and \$5.25 per barrel.

Glycerin—The situation is stronger under an active demand which led to a further upturn of values. Holders are now quoting crude candle at 40c@42c, saponification loose at 40c@42c and at 39c@43c a pound for soap lye. Further substantial inroads in spot stocks aided the stronger trend of the market. Chemically pure in drums is still available at 55c a pound, but refiners are not quoting forward deliveries.

Hellebore Root—Prices of powdered closed firmer and higher owing to larger inquiries and scarcity of spot stocks. Sellers advanced quotations to 23½c@25c a pound, as to quality and quantity purchased.

Hydroquinone—A firmer tone pervaded the market under a scarcity of spot supplies. Second hands are now asking higher prices ranging from \$6.10@6.15 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Marjoram Leaves—Larger offerings and a moderate demand, led to a downward course of the market for German leaves. Holders are offering spot lots at 3c lower to 35c@40c a pound, as to quality and quantity ordered.

Mercurials—Hard and soft mercurials show decided strength at the recent uplift of prices, in sympathy with the further sharp rise in quicksilver. Manufacturers are quoting calomel at \$1.88 a pound; corrosive sublimate, \$1.68 and crystals at \$1.73; mercury bisulphate at \$1.59; red precipitate and powder at \$2.08 and \$2.18 respectively; white precipitate and powder at \$2.18 and \$2.23 a pound. Prices apply to any one kind or assorted preparations, covering 50-pound lots and over, one delivery, while an advance will be charged for less quantity than 50 pounds. Makers are quoting soft mercurials as follows: Blue mass, 93c; blue pill powder, 95c; mercury and chalk, 95c; mercurial ointment, ½ mercury, \$1.11 and blue ointment, ⅓ mercury, \$1.01 a pound, covering 50-pound lots and over, in one delivery. Prices apply to any one kind or assorted preparations. An advance will be charged for less quantity than 50 pounds.

Morphine—The domestic consumption shows no signs of improving owing to the restrictions and drastic regulations of the Federal narcotic law. Prices, however, are being sustained by an active demand from abroad and domestic manufacturers continue to repeat former quotations on the basis of \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate, in five-ounce containers, while alkaloid sorts are held at \$6.95 in ounce packages, covering lots of 25 ounces in one delivery.

Mustard Oil—Light offerings of spot parcels of artificial oil, due to a further decrease in stocks, together with steady inquiries, led to a further uplift of values. Sellers are naming \$13 to \$14 a pound, according to quality and quantity

ordered. The rising market for mustard seed in the primary markets was chiefly responsible for the higher level of prices.

Opium—The situation is growing stronger owing to a stronger belief in trade circles that spot stocks of opium have been materially reduced owing to the large withdrawals of supplies for export. This, together with moderate arrivals, which are now being only received from Persia, and as this gum contains a relatively lower morphine content, coupled with it a higher import tax, it is not popular among the makers of derivatives here. Holders are quoting on the former basis of \$11 a pound for Turkey druggists' quality in cases and at \$11.05 in cases, for jobbing lots. Powdered and granular sorts are held at \$12.15 and \$12.50 a pound, respectively.

Orris Root—Fingers are decidedly firmer in sympathy with stronger primary markets and small spot supplies. Holders advanced prices showing a sharp gain to \$1.70@1.75 a pound, as to terms of sale.

Paris Green—Owing to the further sharp advance in prices on the basic metal, holders' views strengthened and quotations were raised 22c@24c a pound, showing a gain of 3c a pound for the past week.

Peppermint Oil—Limited offerings, as a result of small spot stocks, tended to strengthen the market. Holders advanced quotations 5c to \$1.95@2.00 a pound for supplies in tins.

Potassium Prussiate—Red is easier, owing to more liberal offerings and a moderate demand. Sellers reduced prices to \$6.75@7 a pound, as to terms of sale. The reduction, however, failed to stimulate buying and sales in the aggregate for the past week were moderate.

Quinine—Smaller spot supplies and light arrivals of foreign salts, due in part to the existing embargo in Great Britain, coupled with small arrivals of cinchona bark from primary markets, resulted in firmer sentiment among second hands. Following recent sales of quinine at \$1.05, second hands in most quarters now refuse to shade \$1.10 an ounce, while some dealers are asking up to \$1.15 an ounce. Domestic makers are repeating former figures on the bulk basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate in 100-ounce lots, and it is hinted that owing to the prospective scarcity of cinchona bark, a further advance in prices on quinine by domestic manufacturers, in the near future, is generally looked for. Orders booked for account of domestic customers were small in the aggregate for the past week, while for export fairly large sales have been effected.

Quicksilver—A further sharp uplift of prices was witnessed during the past week. Selling agents are demanding \$1.80@2.00 per flask of 75 pounds, as to terms of sale, while jobbing lots are now held at \$2.35@2.50 a pound, as to quantity ordered on the spot. A scarcity of supply due to a prolonged delay in shipments from plants here, together with small arrivals from abroad, and the closing of the Panama canal are responsible for the sharp rise in prices. Unfavorable weather on the Pacific coast continues to restrict the movement of ores to smelting and refining plants, which aided materially in bringing about a shortage of the liquid metal locally.

Silver Nitrate—Prices scored a further gain in sympathy with a higher market for bar silver. Holders advanced quotations 1c to 35¼c@37¼c an ounce, as to terms of sale.

Soluble Blue—The stronger higher primary markets for the crude materials together with larger inquiries, resulted in an upward movement of the market. Holders advanced prices to \$1.35@1.40 a pound and fair sales resulted, buyers in most quarters finding it difficult to make purchases at quoted inside range of figures.

Wintergreen Oil—Under some selling pressure prices on synthetic oil weakened, showing a sharp loss for the week. Sellers are now quoting \$3.20@3.25 a pound, as to quantity ordered.

Wormseed—Parcels of Levant on the spot weakened under more liberal offerings and moderate inquiries. Prices show a sharp loss and holders are offering supplies at lower figures, ranging from 90c to \$1.05, as to quantity and size of order. American seed is also being offered at lower values, ranging from 7½c@6c a pound, as to terms of sale.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Pyrogallol	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Salicylic	lb.	4.25	—	4.30
Stearic	lb.	.13	—	.20
Sulfuric, C. P.	lb.	.06	—	.06
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.80	—	.82
Tartaric crystals	lb.	.52	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.51	—	.60

ESSENTIAL OILS

Amber, crude	lb.	.25	—	.30
Rectified	lb.	.45	—	.50
Sweet, true	lb.	.80	—	.85
Peach kernel	lb.	.42	—	.45
Anise	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Bergamot	lb.	3.40	—	3.50
Cade	lb.	.30	—	.35
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.80	—	.85
Campout, light color, heavy	lb.	.12	—	.13
gravity	lb.	.14	—	.15
Japanese, white	lb.	2.00	—	2.20
Caraway	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Lead Free	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
U. S. P.	lb.	.50	—	.55
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.14	—	.15
Wood	lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	.44	—	.46
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.85	—	.90
Java	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.42	—	1.45
Bottles	lb.	.85	—	.90
Copaiba	lb.	15.00	—	16.50
Coriander	lb.	.80	—	.95
Croton	lb.	2.85	—	3.00
Cubeb	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.49	—	.55
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	—	3.90
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.65	—	3.90
Turkish	lb.	3.05	—	3.10
Bourbon	lb.	3.10	—	3.15
Gingergrass	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Ginger	lb.	5.00	—	5.40
Hemlock	lb.	.55	—	.56
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	3.80	—	3.90
Twice rect.	lb.	4.30	—	4.65
Wood	lb.	.65	—	1.10
Lavender Flowers	lb.	3.40	—	4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	—	1.30
Garden	lb.	.60	—	.70
Lemon	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	—	.90
Limes, expressed	lb.	2.80	—	2.90
Distilled	lb.	2.30	—	2.45
Linaloe	lb.	2.25	—	2.35
Mace, expressed	lb.	.90	—	.95
Mustard, natural	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Artificial	lb.	13.00	—	14.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	35.00	—	45.00
Petale	lb.	43.00	—	50.00
Nutmeg	lb.	.95	—	1.05
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.95	—	2.05
Sweet	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Patchouli	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Pennyroyal, lb.	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Imported	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.90	—	2.10
Bottles	lb.	2.55	—	2.60
Petit Grain, S. A.	lb.	2.35	—	2.75
French	lb.	5.80	—	6.00
Pimento	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.65	—	.75
Rose, Natural	oz.	8.60	—	13.50
Artificial	oz.	2.40	—	2.70
Rosemary	lb.	.50	—	.80
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.50	—	6.75
West Indian	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.60	—	.70
Artificial	lb.	.22	—	.25
Savin	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Spruce	lb.	.60	—	.62
Tansy	lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
White, French	lb.	1.45	—	1.60
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.20	—	4.70
Synthetic	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.55	—	3.90
Wormwood	lb.	2.00	—	2.20

CRUDE DRUGS

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.43	—	.46
South American	lb.	.45	—	.48

Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	—	5.20
Oregon	gal.	.65	—	.75
Peru	gal.	5.20	—	5.45
Tolu	lb.	.38	—	.40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.25	—	.26
Bayberry	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.18	—	.25
of Tree	lb.	.09	—	.10
Buckthorn	lb.	.55	—	.60
Calisaya	lb.	.19	—	.27
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.09
Cascarilla quills	lb.	.24	—	.25
Siftings,	lb.	.12	—	.15
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.26	—	.29
Broken	lb.	.23	—	.24
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.23	—	.24
Broken	lb.	.30	—	.35
Condurango	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Cotton Root	lb.	.05	—	.06
Cramp	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
Elm, grinding	lb.	.15	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.05	—	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Sweet	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.12
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.10	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.25	—	.26
Pomegranate	lb.	.30	—	.31
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.13
Select	lb.	.14	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.16
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Cut	lb.	.15	—	.17
Crushed	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2
Tonga	lb.	.38	—	.42
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.40	—	.45
White Pine	lb.	.04	—	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	—	.05
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03 1/4	—	.04

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.20	—	.24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.17	—	.19
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.90	—	1.00
Para	lb.	.65	—	.70
Surinam, cryst.	lb.	.75	—	.80
Vanilla Bourbon	lb.	2.55	—	3.50
Mexican, whole	lb.	3.75	—	5.00
Cuts	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
South American	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Green label	lb.	1.40	—	1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.41	—	.46
XX	lb.	.48	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.46	—	.49
Fish	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Juniper	lb.	.04	—	.05
Laurel	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05 1/4
Prickly, Ash	lb.	.13	—	.15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Sloe	lb.	.42	—	.47

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.34	—	.36
Borage	lb.	.90	—	.95
Calendula	lb.	.50	—	.55
Chamomile, German	lb.	.55	—	.60
Belgium	lb.	.32	—	.35
Hungarian	lb.	.60	—	.65
Roman	lb.	.29	—	.30
Elder	lb.	.16	—	.17
Insect, open	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Closed	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Powd. Flowers and Stems	lb.	.25	—	.28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.45
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	—	.19
Select	lb.	.22	—	.24
Malva	lb.	1.45	—	1.60
Mullein	lb.	2.50	—	2.55
Saffron, American	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Valencia	lb.	11.10	—	11.50
Tilia, with leaves	lb.	.55	—	.60

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Buchu, short	lb.	1.30	—	1.35
Long	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	1.90	—	1.95
Chiretta	lb.	.14	—	.15
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
Truxillo	lb.	.35	—	.40

Coltsfoot	lb.	.25	—	.40
Conium	lb.	.14	—	.20
Damiana	lb.	.08	—	.10
Digitalis	lb.	.55	—	.66
Eucalyptus	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Euphorbia pilulifera	lb.	.39	—	.45
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4
Henbane, German	lb.	.35	—	.40
Russian	lb.	.35	—	.40
Henna	lb.	.12	—	.13
Horehound	lb.	.17	—	.18
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	—	.20
Laurel	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Lobelia	lb.	.07	—	.08
Matico	lb.	.29	—	.30
Marjoram	lb.	.35	—	.40
French	lb.	.15	—	.16
Pennyroyal	lb.	.04	—	.05
Peppermint, American	lb.	.12	—	.13 1/4
German	lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal
Pichi	lb.	.08	—	.10
Pulsatilla	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Rose, red	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Rosemary	lb.	.05 1/4	—	.06
Rue	lb.	.43	—	.45
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	.50	—	.50 1/4
Grinding	lb.	.40	—	.40 1/4
Greek	lb.	.12	—	.13
Spanish	lb.	.10	—	.11
Savory	lb.	.19	—	.20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.45	—	.50
Half leaf	lb.	.40	—	.42
Siftings	lb.	.19	—	.20
Tinnevely	lb.	.20	—	.27
Pods	lb.	.12	—	.13
Skullcap, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/4
Spearmint, American	lb.	.18	—	.20
Stramonium	lb.	.22	—	.23
Thyme	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/4
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06 1/4	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.08

ROOTS

Aconite	lb.	.18	—	.19
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	—	.55
Whole	lb.	.40	—	.42
Alkanet, cut	lb.	.70	—	.75
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	—	.15
German	lb.	.35	—	.36
Arnica	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Belladonna	lb.	.10	—	.11
Berberis aq.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Blood	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/4
Blueflag	lb.	.24	—	.26
Bryonia	lb.	.24 1/4	—	.25
Burdock	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.22	—	.24
Unbleached	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/4
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04 1/4	—	.05
Blue	lb.	.21	—	.22
Colchicum	lb.	.07	—	.09
Colombo	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.10 1/4
Culver's	lb.	.30	—	.35
Dandelion	lb.	.85	—	.90
Doggrass	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17
Echinacea	lb.	.15	—	.16
Elecampane, imported	lb.	.09	—	.10
Galangal	lb.	.04	—	.05
Gelsemium	lb.	.18	—	.19
Gentian	lb.	.04	—	.05
Geranium	lb.	.09 1/4	—	.09 1/2
Ginger, African	lb.	.19	—	.20
Jamaica	lb.	.20	—	.21
Bleached	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Northwestern	lb.	7.00	—	7.25
Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	5.50
Cultivated	lb.	4.50	—	5.05
Golden Seal	lb.	4.70	—	4.80
Powdered	lb.	.10 1/4	—	.12
Heliolebe, white	lb.	.23 1/4	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.13
Black	lb.	3.25	—	3.40
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
Powdered	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Jalap, whole	lb.	.17	—	.18
Kava Kava	lb.	.17	—	.18
Licorice, extra	lb.	.16	—	.17
Selected	lb.	.08	—	.09
Mandrake	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Musk, Russian	lb.	.15	—	.16
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.11 1/4	—	.12
Verona	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Fingers	lb.	.12 1/4	—	.13
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29 1/4	—	.34
Pellitory	lb.	.38	—	.40
Pink, true	lb.	.05	—	.06
Poke	lb.	.05	—	.06

Petroleum Production Slightly Greater in 1915

267,400,000 Barrels of Crude Oil were Taken from the Ground, California and Oklahoma Being the Leading Producers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Preliminary estimates of the total yield of petroleum for 1915 indicate a slight increase over the record breaking yield in 1914. This condition does not agree with the currently reported reason for the exceptionally high prices now prevailing for petroleum.

As a result of the overload put on the transporting and refining phases of the petroleum industry by the excess output of crude petroleum in 1914, the year 1915 may be characterized as a period of readjustment in which production activity was purposely retarded as far as practicable. The small increase, therefore, is more significant than the simple figures suggest.

According to John D. Northrop, of the United States Geological Survey, the marketed production of petroleum in the United States in 1915 approximated 267,400,000 barrels, and the total yield approximated 291,400,000 barrels, about 24,000,000 barrels of oil brought to the surface during the year being placed in field storage by the producers.

The following table shows by States the marketed production of petroleum in 1914 and an estimate of the corresponding production in 1915, in barrels:

State	1914	1915
California	99,775,327	89,000,000
Oklahoma	73,631,724	80,000,000
Texas	20,068,184	26,000,000
Illinois	11,919,749	18,500,000
Louisiana	14,309,435	18,500,000
West Virginia	9,680,033	9,000,000
Pennsylvania	8,170,335	8,700,000
Ohio	8,536,352	7,900,000
Wyoming	3,560,375	4,200,000
Kansas	3,013,585	3,000,000
Indiana	1,335,456	1,000,000
New York	938,974	900,000
Kentucky	502,441	450,000
Colorado	222,773	200,000
Other States	7,792	50,000
Total	265,762,535	267,400,000

Increased Output in Oklahoma

The apparent increase in the quantity of marketed production in 1915 is accounted for by the continued output of oil in large quantities from the Cushing field, Oklahoma, during the first half of the year, and from the Humble pool, Texas, during the entire year, as well as by the discovery and rapid development of new pools in Louisiana and Texas.

The stocks of crude petroleum held by pipe line companies at the end of 1915 amounted to approximately 195,000,000 barrels, including the oil retained in storage by certain oil companies that conducted a pipe line business at the beginning of the year, but which business was taken over and later conducted by separate pipe line companies. This reserve is approximately 50,000,000 barrels greater than at the end of 1914.

Advance in Prices

Prices of crude petroleum at the wells were uniformly low in all fields from January to August, when the permanent decline of the Cushing field resulted in an increased demand for oil produced in other parts of the country, with a consequent advance in the scale of prices warranted. From the low level of \$1.35 a barrel maintained from April 3 to August 14, "Pennsylvania grade," the market standard, advanced steadily during the last third of the year, reaching \$2 a barrel on November 18 and \$2.15 a barrel on December 17 and disclosed a strength which indicates a rapid return to the \$2.50 level attained before the advent of Cushing. "Kansas and Oklahoma" grade recorded an even more rapid recovery. From its low level of 40 cents a barrel maintained from February 15 to August 2, this grade advanced to \$1.20 a barrel in a little more than four months, passing its former high level of

\$1.02 on December 13, and attaining the price above quoted on the following day. California grades were fairly steady throughout the year, a 5-cent cut affecting heavy oils in the Valley fields on June 7 and a corresponding advance affecting the same grade of oil on October 26, followed by a general advance of 2½ to 5 cents on all grades except Ventura County and Santa Maria, effective November 20.

Throughout the country as a whole drilling activity was at a low ebb in all the developed fields until late in the year, when the advancing market proved an incentive for a moderate amount of new work. The Cushing field, Okla., and the newer pools discovered as the result of wildcat drilling during the year sustained a marked activity, which was due to the conditions of local competition rather than to any justification expressed by the oil market.

NEW BUILDING FOR "SANTOX"

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Con Depree, manager of the Chicago office of the Depree Chemical Company, the "Santox" people, says that work is in progress now on a large new building that the company is erecting at Holland, Michigan. This will be the fifth building added to the plant in the last four years and will be occupied by the pharmaceutical laboratory. The structure is 84 feet long and 46 feet wide and will consist of four stories and a basement. It will increase the floor space of the plant by 20,000 square feet. The rapid growth of the company's business has made this additional building a necessity.

Louisville, Ky.—Louisville Retail Druggists' Association members have been informed by Secretary Robert J. Frick of the ruling of the Internal Revenue Department on a point he submitted. This ruling is to the effect that a druggist is not guilty of violation of the anti-narcotic law if he fills a proper order for narcotics from a doctor, dentist, veterinarian or druggist, even if the person giving the order had not re-registered July 1, provided the druggist has no knowledge that such persons has not re-registered. In such an event the person giving the order is subject to prosecution. On the other hand there is a violation if the druggist filling the prescription knows there has been no re-registration.

Chicago, Ill.—G. L. Genz, manager of the Chicago office of Parke, Davis & Co., went to Sioux City, Iowa, January 7, to be present at a travelers' convention held annually by Hornick, Moore & Portersfield, the leading jobbers of Sioux City. Mr. Genz was invited to make an address at the meeting of salesmen, which he did at the session held January 8.

Louisville, Ky.—Sixty employees of the Robinson-Pettit Company were guests of the company at the annual dinner given at the Louisville Hotel. Charles P. Frick, secretary of the drug company, was toastmaster and addresses were made by A. Lee Robinson, president; Charles P. Barton, treasurer; William A. Robinson and various of the employees.

Detroit, Mich.—The Mutual Drug Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, recently acquired a ten-year lease on the store, basement, first and second floors of the new building at Randolph and Larned streets. This concern is a \$500,000 corporation and already has branches in Columbus and Chicago. The building was occupied the first of the year.

Cleveland, Tenn.—James Bledsoe, formerly connected with drug stores at Oakdale, Athens and Cleveland, Tenn., has purchased the Oakdale store and will move the business to Cleveland. He will occupy the store now used by the City Drug Store which is removing to a new location on the opposite side of the street.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Belle Meade Remedy Company has been incorporated with \$2,000 capital and will make and market a remedy. J. O. E. Beck, M. H. Beck, W. L. Hall, J. R. Collier and R. E. King are incorporators.

Chicago, Ill.—The firm of Alford & Caldwell, 7118 South Chicago avenue, has incorporated and will henceforth be known as the Service Drug Company.

Chicago, Ill.—The store known as the Loseff Pharmacy at 4100 West North avenue has been purchased by M. E. Hodapp.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Rhatany	lb.	.60	—	.65
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	—	.82
High, dried	lb.	.13½	—	.14½
Chips	lb.	.18½	—	.19
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.39	—	.40
Mexican	lb.	.12	—	.13
Senega	lb.	.45	—	.50
Serpentaria	lb.	.35	—	.38
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	—	.12
Snake, natural	lb.	.18	—	.19
Stripped	lb.	.27½	—	.31
Spikenard	lb.	.10	—	.11
Squill	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Stillingia	lb.	.05	—	.06
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.41	—	.42
True (Aletis)	lb.	.21	—	.23
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.45	—	.50
English	lb.	.69	—	.71
German	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	.08	—	.09

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	.11½	—	.11¾
Star	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Spanish	lb.	.13	—	.13½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.03½	—	.05¼
Dutch	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Smyrna	lb.	.05½	—	.07
South American	lb.	.04¾	—	.05
Caraway	lb.	.13¾	—	.14
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.95	—	1.35
Decorticated	lb.	.75	—	.80
Celery	lb.	.27	—	.28
Colchicum	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Conium	lb.	.11	—	.16
Coriander, natural	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Bleached	lb.	.05¼	—	.05¼
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	—	—
Mogador	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Levant	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Morocco	lb.	.22	—	.22½
Dill	lb.	.07¾	—	.08
Fennel, German, large	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
Italian	lb.	—	—	—
Roumanian, small	lb.	.14½	—	.16
French	lb.	.12	—	.13
Flax, whole	bb.	9.20	—	9.45
Ground	lb.	.04¾	—	.05½
Foenugreek	lb.	.03	—	.03½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	—	.06
Russian	lb.	.05½	—	.05¾
Larkspur	lb.	.25½	—	.26
Lobelia	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Millet, natural	lb.	.03¾	—	.03¾
Hulled	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.12	—	.12½
California, brown	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Sicily, brown	lb.	.12½	—	.12½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	—	.13
English, yellow	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Parsley	lb.	.19	—	.20
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.24½	—	.25
Turkish	lb.	.22	—	.23
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	—	.12
Quince, select	lb.	.74	—	.75
Rape	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Japanese	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stavesacre	lb.	.24	—	.25
Stramonium	lb.	.10	—	.12
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.55	—	.60
Kombe	lb.	.65	—	.66
Sunflower, large	lb.	.08½	—	.06
Turmeric, Aleppo	lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Madras	lb.	.09	—	.09¼
Worm, American	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Levant	lb.	.90	—	1.05

GUMS

Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	—	.32
Seconds	lb.	.27	—	.30
Sorts, amber	lb.	.23	—	.24
White	lb.	.25	—	.26
Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	.95	—	1.00
Cape	lb.	.08	—	.09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.14	—	.15
Socotrine	lb.	.22	—	.24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.30	—	.31
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	—	.65
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.73	—	.79
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.32	—	.34
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.64	—	.69
Galbanum	lb.	.80	—	.75
Gamboge	lb.	.80	—	.85
Guaiaac	lb.	.25	—	.30
Kino	lb.	.40	—	.45
Mastic	lb.	.49	—	.54
Myrrh, select	lb.	.20	—	.21
Sorts	lb.	.16	—	.18

Siftings	lb.	.16	—	.17
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Sorts	lb.	.07	—	.09
Tears	lb.	.11	—	.14
Sandarac	lb.	.22	—	.25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.18	—	.20
Sorts	lb.	.10	—	.12
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.75
Styrax	lb.	.22	—	.25
Thus	lb.	.75	—	.80
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.05	—	2.15
Seconds	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.05	—	1.30
Turkey, first	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	—	—

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.22	—	.24
Bees, white	lb.	.47	—	.48
Yellow, crude	lb.	.32	—	.34
Refined	lb.	.36	—	.38
Candelilla	lb.	.25	—	.26
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.45	—	.46
No. 1	lb.	.39	—	.42
No. 2	lb.	.34	—	.36
No. 3, chafey	lb.	.29	—	.31
Ceresin, yellow	lb.	.10	—	.12
White	lb.	.14	—	.16
Japan	lb.	.13	—	.14
Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.28	—	.40
Green	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.03¾	—	.06½
Foreign	lb.	.06	—	.09

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs.	1.85	—	2.10
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p. c. b.	1.75	—	2.00
Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs.	5.50	—	9.00
Lump	5.00	—	8.00
Powdered	5.50	—	10.00
Potash, ground 100 lbs.	5.10	—	5.35
Lump	5.00	—	5.25
Powdered 100 lbs.	—	—	6.50
Soda, Ground 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Alumina, Sulph., low 100 lbs.	3.00	—	4.00
High grade 100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.50
Ammonia, Anhydrous 100 lbs.	.25	—	.26
Ammonia, Aqua, 26 deg., car. lb.	.05½	—	.06
20 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.03¼	—	.03½
18 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.02¼	—	.03
16 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.02¼	—	.03
Sal Ammoniac, gray 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07
Granulated, white 100 lbs.	.08	—	.09
Lump 100 lbs.	.11½	—	.12
Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.25
Domestic 100 lbs.	3.25	—	3.25
Barium, chloride 100 lbs.	110.00	—	115.00
Barytes, floated, cream 100 lbs.	20.00	—	23.00
No. 1 white 100 lbs.	19.50	—	20.00
No. 2 100 lbs.	16.00	—	17.00
Off color 100 lbs.	13.00	—	14.00
Bleaching Powder, over 35 p.c., lb.	.14	—	.15
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.00
Carbide 100 lbs.	3.50	—	3.75
Chloride, solid 100 lbs.	11.78	—	14.78
Granulated 100 lbs.	1.00	—	4.00
Sulphate 100 lbs.	.04	—	.05
Carbonate 100 lbs.	.16	—	.17
Carbon tetrachloride 100 lbs.	.75	—	.80
Copperas, f. o. b. works 100 lbs.	.23	—	.23½
Copper Carbonate 100 lbs.	13.00	—	14.00
Sulphate 100 lbs.	3.45	—	3.70
Fusel Oil, crude 100 lbs.	5.25	—	5.75
Refined 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03½
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. lb.	.06	—	.06½
48 p.c., in carboys 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07
52 p.c., in carboys 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar 100 lbs.	.10¾	—	.11
White cryst. 100 lbs.	.12½	—	.12½
Broken Cakes 100 lbs.	.11½	—	.12½
Granulated 100 lbs.	.12½	—	.13
Powdered 100 lbs.	.12½	—	.13
Arsenate 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07
Nitrate 100 lbs.	.13½	—	.14
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. lb.	.06½	—	.07
Red, American 100 lbs.	.09	—	.10
Foreign 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.06½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry 100 lbs. or over 100 lbs.	.07¼	—	.07¼
English 100 lbs.	.12	—	.12
White, Basic Sulphate 100 lbs.	.06	—	.06½
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	.02¼	—	.03
20 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	.02¼	—	.03¼
22 deg. carboys 100 lbs.	.03	—	.03½

Nitric acid, 36 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.06¼	—	.07
38 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.06¼	—	.07¼
40 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.07	—	.07½
42 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.08½	—	.09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg., carb. lb.	.06	—	.06¼
38 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07
40 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.06½	—	.07¼
42 deg., carboys 100 lbs.	.08	—	.09
Potash, Bichromate 100 lbs.	.46	—	.50
Carbonate, calc 100 lbs.	.46	—	.50
Caustic 100 lbs.	.60	—	.70
Chlorate, cryst. 100 lbs.	.45	—	.50
Powdered 100 lbs.	.45	—	.50
Muriate 100 lbs.	250.00	—	265.00
Prussiate, red 100 lbs.	6.75	—	7.00
Yellow 100 lbs.	.90	—	1.00
Saltpetre, crude 100 lbs.	—	—	—
Refined 100 lbs.	.35	—	.37
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, basis of 48 p.c. car lots 100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.00
In bbls 100 lbs.	1.25	—	1.25
Bisulphate 100 lbs.	.25	—	.26
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	.75	—	1.35
Caustic, domestic, 60% f. v. b. works, drums 100 lbs.	5.25	—	5.50
76 p. c., basis 60% 100 lbs.	5.50	—	5.75
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	5.50	—	5.75
Chlorate 100 lbs.	.55	—	.57
Cyanide, bulk, 100 p.c. lb.	.28	—	.32
Hyposulphite, bbls 100 lbs.	1.60	—	2.00
Kegs 100 lbs.	1.75	—	2.10
Prussiate, yellow 100 lbs.	.65	—	.70
Silicate, liquid 100 lbs.	.80	—	1.00
Cryst 100 lbs.	.02	—	.03
Sulphate, Glauber's Salt 100 lbs.	.01	—	.01½
Sulphide, 30 p.c. 100 lbs.	—	—	—
60 p.c. 100 lbs.	.02½	—	.02¾
Sulphate, cryst. 100 lbs.	.05½	—	.06
Dry, powdered 100 lbs.	—	—	—
Sulphuric acid 100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.50
66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00
Oleum 100 lbs.	2.50	—	3.00

DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg 100 lbs.	.87	—	.89
Blood 100 lbs.	.29	—	.34
Aluminum, Chloride 100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.05
Aniline Oil, in drums 100 lbs.	.95	—	1.10
Salts 100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.40
Annatto, fine 100 lbs.	.39	—	.60
Seed 100 lbs.	.07¾	—	.08¼
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c. 100 lbs.	.30	—	.34
65 p.c. 100 lbs.	.26	—	.32
47 p.c. No. 40 100 lbs.	.325	—	.37
Carmine 100 lbs.	.35	—	.50
Cochineal 100 lbs.	.55	—	.70
Cudbear, French 100 lbs.	.25	—	.30
Concentrated 100 lbs.	.40	—	.50
English 100 lbs.	.15	—	.20
Cutch, bales 100 lbs.	.15	—	.15½
Boxes 100 lbs.	.15½	—	.29
Divi-divi 100 lbs.	.50	—	.55
Flaxine 100 lbs.	.59	—	.80
Fustic stick 100 lbs.	22.00	—	30.00
Young, root 100 lbs.	45.00	—	46.00
Gambier, Spot 100 lbs.	.17	—	.18
Indigo, Bengal 100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50
Kurpash 100 lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Guatemala 100 lbs.	3.00	—	3.50
Madras 100 lbs.	1.50	—	1.55
Synthetic (J) 100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.37
Indigotine 100 lbs.	2.45	—	2.50
Iron Nitrate, commercial 100 lbs.	.01½	—	.02
True 100 lbs.	.04	—	.04½
Logwood, stick 100 lbs.	35.00	—	40.00
Roots 100 lbs.	24.00	—	26.00
Madder, Dutch 100 lbs.	.25	—	.27
Myrobalans 100 lbs.	39.00	—	40.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo 100 lbs.	.18	—	.29
Chinese 100 lbs.	.17	—	.25
Persian Berries 100 lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Quercitron 100 lbs.	24.75	—	30.00
Salts of Tartar 100 lbs.	.12	—	.14
Soluble Oil, 50 p.c. 100 lbs.	.06	—	.09½
75-85 p.c. 100 lbs.	.11	—	.12
Soluble, Blue 100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.40
Sumac, Sicily, No. 1, 29 p.c. 100 lbs.	63.00	—	63.25
Tannic Acid 100 lbs.	.09¼	—	.09½
Turmeric, Madras 100 lbs.	.09¼	—	.09½
Aleppo 100 lbs.	.09¼	—	.09½
Pubna 100 lbs.	.09¼	—	.09½
China 100 lbs.	—	—	—
Turkey Red Oil 100 lbs.	.05	—	.15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy 100 lbs.	.35	—	.37

Mercurials Much Higher on Quicksilver Advance

Mercury Now Quoted at \$160 per Flask, Representing a Gain of \$20 During the Last Month—Production is Increasing.

Chemical manufacturers have again been forced to advance the price of all mercurial preparations following another increase of \$10 in the cost of quicksilver, approximating a gain of \$20 for the last month, quicksilver now being quoted at \$160 per flask. Mercurial salts are from 20 cents to 30 cents a pound higher, while soft mercurials advanced 12 cents a pound. As pointed out in a recent issue of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS great difficulty is experienced in forwarding the product from the mines to the railroads for transportation to trade centers since the approach of the rainy season in California, the principal source of supply, and that higher price levels were to be expected until March at least.

The high prices for quicksilver since the European crisis has no doubt encouraged American producers to renewed activities, as the advance information of the United States Geological Survey collected from individual producers, shows a gain of 4,135 flasks over the 1914 output. The amount produced in 1915, according to the preliminary figures, equalled "20,681 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average domestic price for the year at San Francisco (estimated at \$85.50 a flask) at \$1,768,225." The 1914 output of 16,548 flasks was valued at \$811,680 which, compared to the value of the 1915 yield, credits the latter with an increase of over 100 per cent, while the quantity was only about 25 per cent more. The following sources of quicksilver are given in the "Commerce Reports" of December 31, 1915, based on the United States Geological Survey's preliminary report covering 1915:

"The estimated output for California in 1915 was 13,916 flasks, valued at \$1,189,818, against 11,303 flasks, valued at \$554,515 in 1914. The chief producers in California in 1915 were the New Idria mines, of San Benito County; the New Guadalupe and New Almaden, of Santa Clara County; the Oceanic, of San Luis Obispo County; the St. John, of Solano County; and the Oat Hill, of Napa County. Among other producers were the Mercy, of Fresno County; Great Western, Wall Street, and Helen, of Lake; Parkfield, of Monterey; the Knoxville and the Aetna mines, of Napa; the Wonder and Hernandez, of San Benito; the Cambria and Karl, of San Luis Obispo; the Los Prietos, of Santa Barbara; the Phoenix, of Santa Clara; the Great Eastern and Cloverdale, of Sonoma; and the Reed, of Yolo.

No production of quicksilver was reported to the Survey from Arizona, Oregon, Utah, or Washington in 1915, although some development work was reported from Arizona and Oregon. In Nevada, active prospecting and development continued in 1915, and the total output increased. The combined output of quicksilver in Nevada and Texas was 6,765 flasks, valued at \$578,407, in 1915, against 5,233 flasks, valued at \$256,678, in 1914."

The Range of Prices:

The following list of prices of a few of the important mercurials is a comparison of opening and closing values for 1915 and spectacular greetings for the new year:

	1915		1916
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.
Calomel	\$.90	\$1.61	\$1.88
Corrosive sub. crystals.....	.86	1.53	1.73
Mercury bisulphate72	1.39	1.59
Red precipitate powd.	1.00	1.84	2.18
White precipitate powd.	1.05	1.89	2.23
Blue mass, U.S.P.57	.81	.93
Mercurial ointment, 1/4 mercury52	.89	1.01

New Records Established on Imports and Exports

1915 Wrought Marvellous Changes in Our Foreign Trade in Drugs and Chemicals—Carbolic Acid, Glycerin and Quinine Greatly Affected.

The year 1915 witnessed a marked reversal in the conditions governing the import and export of many drugs and chemicals. The continued and increased demand for all sorts of these articles which could be used for explosives or ambulance supplies, combined with the cutting off of many foreign markets as sources of supply, led to greatly increased exports on the one hand, and greatly increased imports on the other. Month after month during the year new export records were made in all general merchandise and drugs and chemicals had no small part in this increase. The embargo placed by the warring nations on many chemicals also helped to alter the trade balance of this country.

Among the things most seriously affected by this latter act was carbolic acid. In the first nine months of 1914 the imports of this commodity were 6,088,829 pounds valued at \$344,909, while for a similar period in 1915 these dropped to 1,706,351 pounds valued at \$97,494. Imports of quinine sulphate and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark dropped for the same period from 2,069,370 to 675,611 ounces, while at the same time the exports of these commodities increased from 2,877 ounces to 71,143 ounces.

Other articles similarly affected were aniline salts, the importation of which decreased from 1,938,943 pounds to 259,838 pounds; crude glycerin, which underwent a reduction from 21,930,700 pounds to 1,034,551 pounds and potassium carbonate which was reduced from 13,186,856 pounds to 8,941,256 pounds.

Owing to the closing of foreign markets several drugs and chemicals were brought to this country in larger quantities. Among these were sodium cyanide, imports of which increased from 1,240,904 pounds to 3,662,888 pounds; chicle, which increased from 4,458,705 pounds to 6,100,650 pounds and crude iodine, which showed a gain of from 239,603 pounds to 410,574 pounds.

Domestic products, which showed a marked increase in exportation during the year, were wood alcohol, from 1,958,130 gallons to 2,730,104 gallons; copper sulphate, from 7,149,239 pounds to 10,134,821 pounds; peppermint oils, from 59,252 pounds to 140,024 pounds and patent medicines from \$4,769,724 worth to \$6,008,327 worth.

Among the foreign products which have shown the effect of war conditions by increased exportations from this country are chlorinated lime, which increased from 241 pounds to 120,126 pounds; opium which increased from 777 pounds to 34,357 pounds and sodium cyanide, the exportation of which was negligible in 1914, was exported to the extent of 1,796,927 pounds. The exportation of cottonseed oil fell off from 100,743 pounds, during the first nine months of 1914, to 30,000 pounds for the same period in 1915, while synthetic indigo and glycerin fell off in equally marked amounts.

LOGWOOD EMBARGO REMOVED

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Jamaican Government made an announcement to-day removing the embargo on shipments of logwood, logwood extracts and chips to the United States.

On December 6 dyestuff users in the United States learned that the British authorities at Jamaica had declare an embargo on the shipment of logwood from that port to the United States. The shutting off of the German supply of aniline dyes had thrown the manufacturers back on the natural dyes, and American users, particularly silk manufacturers, were seriously affected by the embargo.

Drugs and Chemicals in Original Packages (Continued)

Maracaibos cucuta	lb.	.0975	—	.1375
Mexicans—Cordova	lb.	.0975	—	.1075
Washed	lb.	.1175	—	.1375
Coatepec	lb.	.12	—	.11
Washed	lb.	.12	—	.14
Oaxaca	lb.	.1075	—	.1175
Washed	lb.	.12	—	.1475
Tapachula	lb.	Nominal		
Tio & Sierra	lb.	Nominal		
Huatusco	lb.	Nominal		
Costa Rica, common	lb.	.07	—	.08
Fair to good	lb.	.1175	—	.1375
Prime to choice	lb.	.14	—	.15
Nicaragua	lb.	.10	—	.1075
Washed	lb.	.1175	—	.1375
Guatemala & Cuban, common	lb.	.0775	—	.0875
Fair to good	lb.	.12	—	.1375
Prime to choice	lb.	.14	—	.15
Jamaica, ordinary	lb.	.0875	—	.09
Good ordinary	lb.	.0975	—	.0975
Washed	lb.	.1075	—	.12

TEAS

Foochow, common	lb.	.16	—	.17
Superior	lb.	.20	—	.21
Formosa, fair	lb.	.1575	—	.16
Good	lb.	.17	—	.18
Superior	lb.	.20	—	.22
Fine	lb.	.23	—	.24
Finest	lb.	.29	—	.34
Choice	lb.	.34	—	.38
Choicest	lb.	.49	—	.63
Country Green, gunpowder,				
Extra	lb.	.35	—	.50
Young Hysons				
Firsts	lb.	.25	—	.30
Seconds	lb.	.19	—	.20
Thirds	lb.	.18	—	.19
Pingsuey, Gunpowder				
Extras	lb.	.28	—	.33
Firsts	lb.	.21	—	.28
Seconds	lb.	.19	—	.22
Thirds	lb.	.12	—	.13
Imperial, firsts	lb.	.24	—	.25
Seconds	lb.	.21	—	.22
Thirds	lb.	.15	—	.16
Japan, basket fired	lb.	.18	—	.40
Pan fired	lb.	.18	—	.39
Congou, common	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ceylon, Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.20	—	.21
Pekoe	lb.	.22	—	.23
Orange Pekoe	lb.	.24	—	.26
India—Pekoe Souchong	lb.	.20	—	.21
Pekoe	lb.	.22	—	.23
Orange pekoe	lb.	.24	—	.26

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.17	—	.1775
Bahia	lb.	.1675	—	.18
Cuban	lb.	.1675	—	.1675
Trinidad	lb.	.1775	—	.1775
Haiti	lb.	.1575	—	.16
Maracaibo	lb.	.20	—	.22

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

		Amer.	Nat.	Fed.	War-
		bu.	bu.	bu.	bu.
Powdered	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05
XXXX	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
Confectioners' A	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85
Standard gran.	6.00	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95
Fine gran.	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95
2-lb. bags, fine gr.	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
5-lb. bags, fine gr.	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.15
10-lb. bags, fine gr.	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10
25-lb. bags, fine gr.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—					
Prime	gal.	.3675	—	.39	
Open kettle	gal.	.3975	—	.49	
Blackstrap	gal.	.1475	—	.15	
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.15	—	.17	
Medium	gal.	.18	—	.20	
Fancy	gal.	.26	—	.27	
Honey—					
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	Nominal			
Clover No. 1	lb.	Nominal			
Extracted	lb.	Nominal			
Buckwheat ext.	lb.	Nominal			
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	2.25	—	2.27	

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,				
25@30 cold test	gal.	.1275	—	.13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13	—	.14
Summer	gal.	.12	—	.13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20	—	.25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.17	—	.18
Extra cold test	gal.	.25	—	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14	—	.16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.2475	—	.25
Neutral, filtered lemon	gal.	.3575	—	.36
Gravity	gal.	.1975	—	.20
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.2475	—	.25
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.1575	—	.16
Red Paraffin	gal.	.13	—	.14
Spindle, No. 200	gal.	.1975	—	.20
No. 160	gal.	.1875	—	.19
No. 110	gal.	.18	—	.1875
No. 80	gal.	.16	—	.17
Filtered	gal.	.23	—	.24

MISCELLANEOUS

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.58	—	.5875
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbls.	3.75	—	4.00
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	6.00	—	6.50
Rosin, com. to g'd, 280-lb. bbls.		5.65	—	5.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.26	—	.26
V. S. O.	lb.	.25	—	.26
Fine orange	lb.	.2275	—	.23
Second orange	lb.	.2175	—	.22
T. N.	lb.	.21	—	.22
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.19	—	.20
Button Lac	lb.	.28	—	.30
Regular, bleached	lb.	.1975	—	.20
Bone dry	lb.	.2475	—	.25

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14	—	.15
Concentrated	lb.	.17	—	.19
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	—	.40
Gall	lb.	.12	—	.14
Hemlock	lb.	.0575	—	.06
Indigo	lb.	.06	—	.10
Logwood, solid	lb.	Nominal		
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.50	—	.75
42 deg.	lb.	.50	—	.70
Cryst	lb.			
Oak	lb.	.08	—	.0875
Palmetto	lb.	.03	—	.04
Persian Berry	lb.	.1175	—	.14
Quebracho, solid	lb.	.20	—	.21
51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.16
42 deg.	lb.	.13	—	.15
Quercitron	lb.	.30	—	.31
Sumac	lb.	.10	—	.11

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.1975	—	.20
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.1575	—	.16
Canton, rolls	lb.	.1275	—	.13
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.65	—	.70
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.41
Mombassa	lb.	.33	—	.34
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.20	—	.22
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.24	—	.2475
Zanzibar	lb.	.20	—	.2075
Penang	lb.	.34	—	.35
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.19	—	.20
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.18	—	.19
African	lb.	.0975	—	.0975
Cochin	lb.	.0975	—	.1075
Mace, Banda	lb.	.65	—	.6575
Batavia No. 1	lb.	.60	—	.61
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18	—	.1875
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.1575	—	.16
White	lb.	.2175	—	.22
Pimento	lb.	.04	—	.05

COFFEES

Rio 7's	lb.	—	—	.0775
Santos 5's	lb.	—	—	.0875
East India—Private growth	lb.	.20	—	.25
Padang Int	lb.	.2275	—	.23
Timor	lb.	.20	—	.2175
Kroe	lb.	.18	—	.22
Mandheling	lb.	.25	—	.27
Ankola	lb.	.24	—	.25
Mocha, large	lb.	.25	—	.2575
Small	lb.	.2675	—	.27
Liberian Straits	lb.	—	—	—
Surinam	lb.	.1375	—	.15
La Guaria, Caracas	lb.	.0975	—	.1075
Caracas, Washed	lb.	.1175	—	.14
Porto Cabello	lb.	.0975	—	.10
Washed	lb.	.11	—	.13
Colombian	lb.	.0975	—	.14

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.07	—	.08
Camwood	lb.	.16	—	.20
Fustic	lb.	.05	—	.07
Hyperic	lb.	.06	—	.08
Logwood	lb.	.04	—	.06
Red Saunders	lb.	.08	—	.10

OILS

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.62	—	.64
Domestic, prime	gal.	.61	—	.62
Cod Liver, Newfoundland bbl.		65.00	—	70.00
Norwegian	bbl.	85.00	—	87.50
Degras, American	lb.	.06	—	.0675
English	lb.	.07	—	.0775
French	lb.	—	—	—
German	lb.	—	—	—
Neutral	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
Herring	gal.	Nominal		
Horse	lb.	.0875	—	.0975
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	.91	—	.94
Off Prime	gal.	.77	—	.82
Extra No. 1	gal.	.71	—	.73
No. 1	gal.	.65	—	.67
No. 2	gal.	.63	—	.65

Menhaden, North crude	gal.	Nominal		
South, crude	gal.	.49	—	.51
Brown, strained	gal.	.51	—	.52
Light, strained	gal.	.53	—	.54
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.55	—	.56
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	.95	—	.96
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.90	—	.92
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.84	—	.85
Prime	gal.	.68	—	.70
Dark	gal.	.63	—	.65
Cleo Oil	lb.	.0775	—	.11
Porpoise, body	gal.	.45	—	.48
Jaw	gal.	20.00	—	20.50
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.06	—	.0675
Saponified	lb.	.0675	—	.0675
Seal, white	gal.	.61	—	.63
Sod Oil	gal.	.07	—	.0775
Sperm, bleached, winter	gal.	.73	—	.74
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.71	—	.72
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.71	—	.72
Natural winter,	gal.	.70	—	.71
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.68	—	.69
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.75	—	.77
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.73	—	.74
Prime	gal.	.53	—	.54
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.55	—	.56
Bleached	gal.	.57	—	.58
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	—

VEGETABLE

Castor, No. 1, bbls.....	lb.	.17	—	.19
Cases	lb.	.18	—	.20
No 3	gal.	.1775	—	.18
China Wood Oil	gal.	.0775	—	.0875
Cocoonut Oil, Coch.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Ceylon	lb.	.13	—	.14
Copra	lb.	.12	—	.13
Corn, refined	lb.	8.65	—	8.70
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	gal.	.0875	—	.09
Winter	gal.	.0875	—	.10
Summer, white	gal.	.0875	—	.10
Crude, f. o. b. mills.....	gal.	—	—	.57
Linseed, raw, car lots.....	gal.	—	—	.68
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	.69
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots.....	gal.	—	—	.70
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.	—	—	—	.71
Mustard	gal.	1.05	—	1.10
Olive, denatured	gal.	.92	—	.94
Foots	lb.	.0975	—	.10
U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	—	2.40
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.0975	—	.0975
Commercial	lb.	.0875	—	.09
Prime, red	lb.	.0875	—	.09
Palm, kernel	lb.	.12	—	.1275
Peanut Oil	gal.	.68	—	.71
Pine Oil, white	lb.	.60	—	.62
Yellow	lb.	.55	—	.56
Rapeseed, ref'd, French, in	gal.	1.05	—	1.06
bbls.	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Blown	lb.	.98	—	1.00
Refined	lb.	.98	—	1.00
Resin Oil, first rect.....	gal.	.29	—	.30
Second	gal.	.39	—	.40
Third	gal.	.49	—	.50
Tar Oil, gen. dist.....	gal.	.32	—	.33
Sesame	lb.	1.05	—	1.10
Soya Bean, English, bbls..lb.	—	.0775	—	.08
China, bbls.	lb.	.0775	—	.08
Manchurian	lb.	.0775	—	.08

Paige Bill in Modified Form Will Come Up Again

Amendments Suggested by National Drug Trade Conference of 1914 May Be Included in Measure When it is Re-introduced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10—Congressman Calvin D. Paige, of Massachusetts, it has been learned, is contemplating the early re-introduction into the House of Representatives of his proposed amendment to existing laws governing the granting of patents in the United States of dyestuffs, drugs and chemicals. It is believed, however, that before again offering this measure in the House it will be amended along lines suggested by the committee appointed at the 1914 National Drug Trade Conference, whose report was adopted at the meeting of the delegates to the Conference last month.

The principal points of the bill are as follows: 1. The manufacturer and patentee needed the inducement of a product patent to carry out the true purpose of the United States Constitution regarding the granting of patent rights as process patents can nearly always be circumvented and the value of the discovery hence injured, thus the product patent should continue; 2. The privilege of sole control should be reduced from seventeen years and after a reasonable time the owner of the patent should be compelled by law to grant others the right to use his patent on a royalty basis, the price of this to be such that it yielded him a good return and also insured him a good, but reasonable profit upon his own goods made by himself; 3. The goods made under foreign patents must be manufactured in this country after a definite, reasonable period from the date of granting the patent under penalty of losing the sole right to its use for manufacturing.

Modification of Bill Suggested

The suggested modification arrived at by the committee would constitute a provision under section 4886 of the Revised Statutes, as follows: "PROVIDED, That no patent shall be granted on any application filed subsequent to the passage of this act upon any drug, medicine, medicinal, chemical, coal-tar dyes or colors, or dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, carbazol, and indigo, or for any process for the preparation thereof for a longer period than five years unless the patentee or his assigns shall agree that after five years from the granting of said patent he or they will grant a license to any responsible applicant to manufacture said product or use said process upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon; or in the event of failure to agree within thirty days after such applicant shall apply in writing to such patentee or assignee; then upon such reasonable terms as the Federal Trade Commission may determine at or after a hearing appointed by said Commission upon due application and due notice in accordance with such rules and regulations as said Commission may prescribe."

The balance of the bill, as presented by the committee of the Drug Trade Conference, is substantially the same as the original Paige bill.

May Meet Opposition

It is thought that this bill, as amended, may meet with some opposition on the part of various interests but in view of the present situation in the drug and dyestuffs industries, it will receive a greater amount of support than was the case at the last session of Congress.

Upon its reintroduction into the House of Representatives the bill will be referred to the House Committee on Patents, where it will find a number of staunch supporters, and in all probability a hearing will be set by the Committee for an early date thereafter in order to get the measure on the House calendar if favorably reported upon.

To the Washington correspondent of WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS, Congressman Paige stated that he would do his utmost to secure the enactment of the measure, although he declined to

discuss any possible modifications thereto until after its introduction.

One effect of the modification to the bill, the Conference Committee points out, will be to afford the inventor some incentive in the form of a limited patent under conditions that will encourage him to accept an unlimited patent upon such terms as would have prevented the experienced evils which seem to call for patent law reform.

Drug Advances Will Be Maintained for Some Time

Chicago Jobber Holds this Belief—Says 1915 Will Go Down in History as Year of Highest Chemical Prices.

By CORNELIUS P. VAN SCHAAK

Vice President of Peter Van Schaack & Sons, Chicago

The year 1915, with drug and chemical interests, will go down in history as having attained the highest prices ever recorded. As a corollary, the profits of the last year, with the chemical manufacturers, the wholesale and retail druggists, show practically the largest gains ever remembered. With many chemicals it has resulted in inability to obtain supplies, eliminating the consideration of cost.

The most spectacular advances have been on the potash salts, which are selling for over ten times their normal value. The scarcity of bromine caused its combinations to jump \$1.25 in a day, and still soaring. Quinine and carboic acid went to unprecedented figures, and of the latter an easing up is noticeable, because of American manufacture. Many colors and dyestuffs are even now out of the market.

A laboratory can be erected in 24 days, but it takes 24 years to make some kinds of chemists.

Roots and herbs heretofore mostly imported on account of cheaper labor abroad have felt the dearth of gathering and transportation, and their phenomenal advances caused a like action on manufactured products.

The awakening of American manufacturers has taken place, but the enormous cost of the erection of proper laboratories has deterred many an enterprising Yankee, as the present tariff is all against him. With practically all Europe at war, and many laboratories and men things of the past, advances will be maintained for some time.

In volume the sales of 1915 will eclipse the previous year by 20 per cent, while the net profits will show a gain of 50 per cent.

MRS. MARY E CRONISE IS SUING FOR ONE SHARE OF HEGEMAN STOCK

Testimony in the Supreme Court of New York City in the suit of Mrs. Mary E. Cronise against the estate of Henry T. Cutter, founder of the Hegeman & Company, who died on January 20, 1914, has brought out a story of the start in life of Mr. Cutter. Mrs. Cronise is suing to recover \$2,500 as the value of one share of stock in Hegeman & Company, with interest at 6 per cent, for sixteen years.

The evidence covered a period between the early '70s and the time of the sale of control of Hegeman & Company to John H. Flagler and his associates. Mrs. Cronise says that in 1899 Mr. Cutter carried off a share of stock she owned, promising to take care of it for her. Later she learned that he had sold it. George H. Taylor, Jr., counsel for the estate, opposes the suit on the ground that Mrs. Cronise's delay in suing was a bar to recovery.

The evidence showed that Mrs. Cronise met Mr. Cutter when he was conducting a show called the Royal Marionettes in 1872. She was a marionette. When he opened a dollar store, the forerunner of the present 10-cent stores, she was his cashier, and their friendship continued for many years. George Ramsay, who rose from prescription clerk to be general manager and vice-president of Hegeman's, testified that "Mr. Cutter thought a great deal of Mrs. Cronise all his life and I know Mrs. Cronise thought a great deal of him."

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white.....lb. .50 — .55	Medicinal.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Arrowroot, American.....lb. .08 — .10
1st select powdered.....lb. .60 — .65	Tartaric, cryst.....lb. .57 — .66	Bermuda, true.....lb. .35 — .60
Seconds.....lb. .40 — .45	Powdered.....lb. .56 — .65	Jamaica.....lb. .12 — .12
Fine granulated 1st.....lb. .60 — .65	Trichloracetic.....oz. .20 — .22	St. Vincent.....lb. .14 — .16
Sorts.....lb. .27 — .35	Valeric, 1 oz. v.....oz. .18 — .22	Taylor's, ¼ lb. tin foil
Sorts, sifted.....lb. .30 — .38	Acetic.....oz. .35 — .35	boxes, 12 lb.....lb. .34 — .37
Acetanilid.....lb. 1.35 — 1.50	Aconite lvs., Eng., 1 lb. b.....lb. .18 — .22	Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.....oz. .25 — .35
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.....lb. .50 — .60	Leaves, German.....lb. .24 — .29	Iodide.....oz. .45 — .50
Technical.....lb. .46 — .56	Root, English.....lb. 1.00 — 1.00	White, pow'd com'l.....lb. .08 — .12
Acpheneticidin, U. S. P., lb. 16.50 — 17.00	Powdered.....lb. 1.15 — 1.15	Powdered, pure.....lb. .16 — .20
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040).....lb. .10 — .12	Root, German.....lb. .30 — .34	Yellow (Orpiment).....lb. .18 — .27
U. S. P. 36 p.c.....lb. .12 — .15	Powdered.....lb. .36 — .40	Powdered, Medic.....lb. .25 — .30
C. P. Glacial, 99½%.....lb. .45 — .50	Aconitine, Amor., ¼ oz. v. ca.....lb. 1.75 — 1.75	Asafetida, good, fair.....lb. .65 — .75
Benzoic, Eng., true.....oz. .40 — .60	Nitrate, Amor., 15 gr. v. ca.....lb. 1.00 — 1.00	Powdered.....lb. .85 — .95
From Toluol.....lb. 4.80 — 5.00	Cryst. 15 gr. v.....ca. .60 — .60	Aspirin.....oz. .85 — .85
Boric, cryst.....lb. .15 — .18	Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.....lb. 1.80 — 2.15	25 oz. lots.....oz. .80 — .80
Powdered.....lb. .16 — .20	Hydrous.....lb. 1.60 — 1.80	Atropine, 1 gram.....2.50 — 2.75
Impalp.....lb. .25 — .30	(See also Lanoline)	Sulphate, 1 gram.....2.25 — 2.50
Butyric, 100 p. c.....lb. 2.40 — 2.40	Agar Agar.....lb. .55 — .85	Balm of Gilead Buds.....lb. .35 — .40
Cacodylic.....oz. 2.00 — 2.00	Agaricin.....oz. 1.20 — 1.30	Balmory Leaves, Pressed.....lb. .50 — .50
Camphoric.....lb. 4.55 — 4.75	Alcohol, Absolute.....gal. 4.50 — 5.00	Balsam Fir, Canada.....lb. .85 — .90
Carbolic, cryst., bulk.....lb. 1.30 — 1.50	Cologne, Sp., 95%, U. S. P., bbls.....gal. 2.68 — 2.74	Oregon.....lb. .14 — .17
10 and 15-lb. cartons.....lb. 1.30 — 1.60	Less.....gal. 2.80 — 3.00	Tolu.....lb. 5.50 — 5.50
Crystals, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. 1.50 — 1.70	Com., 95% U. S. P., bbls., gal. 2.66 — 2.67	Tolu Carb., prec., pure.....lb. .28 — .30
Crude, 10-95 p. c.....gal. .35 — .40	Less.....gal. 2.75 — 2.90	C. P.....lb. .85 — 1.00
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.....oz. .08 — .10	Denatured, bls. & ½ bls. gal. .53 — .62	Caustic Hyd'te, C. P., crys. lb. .25 — .25
Chromic, 1-oz. v.....oz. .08 — .10	Methylic (Wood) bbls.....gal. .70 — .96	Chloride, 1 lb. bots.....lb. .20 — .25
1-lb.....lb. .70 — .80	Alkanet Root.....lb. .90 — 1.00	Dioxide, Anhydrous.....lb. .55 — .60
C. P.....oz. .30 — .35	Althea Root, Cut.....lb. .60 — .70	C. P., 1 lb. bots.....lb. 1.00 — 1.00
Chrysophanic, true, v.....oz. .20 — .26	Allspice, clean.....lb. .11 — .15	Nitrate, powdered.....lb. .25 — .30
Cinnamic, synthetic, v.....oz. .20 — .26	Almonds, Bitter, shelled.....lb. .43 — .53	Pure, 1-lb. bots.....lb. .40 — .45
Natural, 1-oz. v.....oz. .25 — .25	Sweet Jordan.....lb. 1.25 — 1.30	Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes).....lb. .07 — .10
Citric, cryst. (kegs).....lb. .65 — .66	Aloes, Barbadoes, true.....lb. 1.40 — 1.45	Pure precip.....oz. .60 — .65
1 lb.....lb. .74 — .76	Powdered.....lb. .14 — .18	Sulphate, for X-ray diag. lb. .15 — .24
Granulated.....lb. .66 — .75	Cape.....lb. .20 — .25	Basswood Bark, Pressed.....lb. .15 — .19
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.....lb. .75 — 1.00	Curacao, gouds.....lb. .22 — .25	Bay Laurel Leaves.....lb. 1.70 — 1.75
Gallie.....oz. .10 — .16	Sootrine, True.....lb. .38 — .43	Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.....gal. 1.90 — 2.15
¼ ½, 1 lb. cartons.....lb. 1.25 — 1.35	Powdered.....lb. .45 — .52	Less.....gal. 1.90 — 2.15
Glycerophosphoric.....oz. .22 — .30	Purified.....lb. .75 — 1.00	Beans, Calabar.....lb. .35 — .40
Hippuric.....oz. .35 — .40	Aloin, 1 oz. v.....oz. .08 — .12	Tonka, Angostura.....lb. 1.30 — 1.40
Hydriodic, sp. gr. 1.50.....oz. .35 — .40	Alum, Ammonia, bbls.....lb. .06¼ — .06¼	Para.....lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Sealed Tube.....oz. .50 — .52	Dried, 1-lb. carton.....lb. .20 — .28	Surinam.....lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Hydrobrom, conc., v.....oz. .12 — .15	Ground, bbls. or less.....lb. .06¼ — .10	Vanilla, Mexican, long.....lb. 5.50 — 5.75
Dil., U. S. P., oz. v. incl. oz. .07 — .10	Powdered, bbls. or less.....lb. .07¼ — .16	Short.....lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.....oz. .10 — .12	Aluminum Acetate.....lb. .75 — .80	Cuts.....lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Hydrofluoric, 55 p. c., in gut. pch, bot.....lb. 1.75 — 2.50	Metallic, powdered.....oz. .12 — .14	Bourbon.....lb. 3.50 — 4.50
52 p. c., ceres. bt.....lb. .35 — .40	Sulphate, Com'l.....lb. .07 — .08	So. American.....lb. 3.75 — 4.35
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.....oz. .06 — .08	Cryst. C. P.....lb. .45 — .50	Tahiti.....lb. 1.80 — 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p. c.....oz. .12 — .14	Purified.....lb. .20 — .22	Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot., lb. 1.90 — 2.10
Lactic, conc., 1 oz. v.....oz. .05 — .07	Ambergris, gray.....dr. 4.00 — 6.00	Root, German.....lb. 2.25 — 2.40
Dilute.....lb. 6.50 — 7.00	Ammonia Water, 18 deg.....lb. .05 — .07	Powdered.....lb. 2.35 — 2.45
Molybdic, C. P.....lb. 6.50 — 7.00	26 deg., Conc.....lb. .09 — .15	Benzine.....gal. .30 — .40
Muriatic, conc. 20° (Carboys 120 lbs. (4½c.).....lb. .09 — .10	Ammoniac, Gum, tears.....lb. .35 — .40	Benzoin, Siam.....lb. 2.10 — 2.25
C. P. Hydrochloric.....lb. .10 — .15	Powdered.....lb. .75 — .75	Sumatra.....lb. .55 — .58
Nitric, 36 deg. carboy.....lb. .09 — .09	Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.....oz. .10 — .14	Powdered.....lb. .65 — .68
36 deg., less.....lb. .12 — .14	Benzoate.....oz. .32 — .36	Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ca. —
38 deg., carboy.....lb. .10 — .11	From true Benzoic A.....oz. .40 — .44	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz. 1.90 — 2.00
38 deg., less.....lb. .13 — .19	Bromide, 1-lb. bottles.....lb. 4.75 — 5.25	Berberis Aquifolium.....lb. .20 — .25
C. P., carboy.....lb. .15 — .20	Carbonate, Jars.....lb. .19 — .25	Betanaphthol (resub.).....lb. 4.40 — 4.50
C. P., less.....lb. .15 — .20	Resubl. Cubes, 1 lb. bot. lb. .29 — .36	Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. lb. 4.35 — 4.50
Nitro-Muriatic.....lb. .25 — .25	Powdered.....lb. .24 — .30	oz. .30 — .35
Oleic, purified.....lb. .25 — .25	Citrate, 1 oz. v.....oz. .12 — .15	Bismuth, Betanaph. (Or-phol).....oz. .80 — .80
Oxalic.....lb. .58 — .63	Hypophosph. (1b. 1.85).....oz. .15 — .18	Bromide.....oz. .35 — .35
Powdered.....lb. .68 — .78	Iodide.....lb. 5.00 — 5.25	Citrate and Ammonium.....lb. 4.50 — 4.75
Phosphoric, diluted.....lb. .14 — .18	Molybdate.....oz. .32 — .40	Salicylate, 65 p. c.....lb. 4.05 — 4.20
U. S. P., 1880, 50 p. c.....lb. .35 — .40	Muriate.....lb. .15 — .18	40 p. c.....lb. 3.55 — 3.75
Syrup, 65 per cent.....lb. .40 — .45	Com'l Gran.....lb. .08¼ — .14	Sub-benzoate.....lb. 4.95 — 5.20
Glacial sticks.....lb. .75 — .85	C. P. Gran.....lb. .22 — .24	Subcarbonate.....lb. 3.75 — 4.25
Pieric.....lb. 2.00 — 2.10	Powdered.....lb. .20 — .22	Subgallate.....lb. 3.25 — 3.35
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1 lb. cans.....lb. 1.75 — 2.00	Nitrate, cryst.....lb. .25 — .30	Subiodide.....lb. 3.50 — 5.55
1 oz. v.....oz. .20 — .22	Granulated.....lb. .25 — .30	Subnitrate.....lb. 3.25 — 3.50
Pyroligneous, purified.....lb. .16 — .18	Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.....lb. .75 — .85	Tannate.....oz. .30 — .35
Crude.....gal. .30 — .40	Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.....lb. .45 — .50	Valerate.....oz. .40 — .45
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons.....lb. 4.55 — 4.80	Salicylate.....lb. 2.80 — 2.90	Blackhaw Bark.....lb. .30 — .35
Bulk.....lb. 4.50 — 4.75	Sulphate.....lb. .36 — .36	Bloodroot.....lb. .20 — .25
From Gaultheria, oz.....v. .35 — .40	Pure, resub.....lb. .25 — .28	Blue Mass (Blue Pill).....lb. 1.03 — 1.12
Sulphuric, aromatic.....lb. .50 — .50	Vulgate.....oz. .21 — .25	Powdered.....lb. 1.05 — 1.15
Com'l. 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.).....lb. .08 — .09	Amyl Acetate.....gal. 4.25 — 4.50	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).....lb. .40 — .55
Less.....lb. .08 — .09	Angelica Root, foreign.....lb. .35 — .40	Bone, Cuttlefish.....lb. .20 — .25
C. P.....lb. .18 — .22	Seed.....lb. .35 — .40	Jeweler's.....lb. .65 — .90
Sulphurous, U. S. P., 80° lb. 12 — 14	Anise Seed.....lb. .20 — .22	Boneset, Leaves and Tops.....lb. .20 — .20
Tannic, Phar., lb. cart.....lb. .90 — 1.00	Star.....lb. .38 — .42	Borax, Refined.....lb. .09 — .1094
	Angostura Bark.....lb. .40 — .45	Powdered.....lb. .10 — .12
	Annato Seed.....lb. .15 — .20	Bromine.....oz. .45 — .50
	Antimony Needle.....lb. .42 — .47	Buchu Leaves, long.....lb. 1.50 — 1.60
	Antipyrine.....oz. 2.20 — 2.40	Powdered.....lb. 1.50 — 1.60
	Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-phous, ¼ oz. v.....ca. 2.25 — 2.50	Short.....lb. 1.45 — 1.55
	Crystals, ¼ oz. v.....ca. 2.25 — 2.50	Powdered.....lb. 1.55 — 1.65
	Areca Nuts.....lb. .18 — .23	Buckthorn Bark.....lb. .35 — .40
	Aristol, Bayer.....lb. .18 — .20	Buds, Balm of Gilead.....lb. .22 — .28
	Arnica Flowers.....lb. .42 — .46	Cassia.....lb. .40 — .45
	Powdered.....lb. .48 — .52	Burdock Root, Crushed.....lb. .40 — .45
	Root.....lb. .45 — .50	Seed.....lb. .34 — .34

50 Druggists Arrested for Sale of Fake Aspirin

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Health Commissioner, Dr. J. D. Robertson, acting on complaints made by inspectors in the employ of the city health department summoned between forty and fifty retail druggists from different sections of Chicago to appear before him January 7. They were accused of selling fake aspirin tablets, improperly labeled tablets and short weight quantities of the drug during the present epidemic of la grippe.

Those who were questioned neither denied nor admitted their guilt in the matter, but stated that if the allegations of the inspectors were true, the retailers could not be blamed and that the fault, if any, lay with the manufacturers and wholesalers. One of the accused druggists stated that he had bought from a west side jobber 500 tablets of aspirin, which on being analyzed by the Health Department's chemists were found to contain no aspirin whatever.

Another, who said he had obtained his supply of aspirin from a Baltimore concern, told the commissioner that the analysis made in Chicago by city inspectors showed only a trace of the drug, although the containers were labeled "pure aspirin." He added, however, that the bottle of supposed aspirin that had been tested had remained open in the store for some days. A druggist who said he had purchased 1,000 tablets from a west side house informed Dr. Robertson that the analysis revealed the fact that there was not a grain of aspirin contained in the lot.

ROESSLER & HASSLACHER MAY GET CYANIDE OF SODIUM FROM GERMANY

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 11.—From information gleaned in this city it would appear as though the prospects were exceptionally favorable for the securing through the Office of the Foreign Trade Advisers of a permit from the British Foreign Office guaranteeing the unmolested shipment of a large quantity of cyanide of sodium consigned to the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of New York.

Germany has declined to consent to the exportation of this commodity unless guaranteed against its seizure in transit to the United States by Great Britain. Such a guarantee could not be given by this Government and it was necessary for the importers to submit an application through the Office of the Foreign Trade Advisers of the State Department to the officials of the British Embassy in Washington for their action. This latter step was taken some months ago but the application has passed back and forth between the importers and the officials of the two Governments for some time.

Members of Congress have been appealed to by the importers and hundreds of letters have poured into Washington from anxious textile bleachers, manufacturers and others, who pointed out the difficulties they were experiencing by reason of the great lack of hydrogen peroxide.

The matter has been receiving the personal attention of Dr. Charles A. Holder, Foreign Trade Adviser, and it is hoped that he will soon be able to report the favorable action of the Embassy officials and the transmission of the evidence of the great need for this chemical, with the recommendation that unmolested shipment be granted, to the British Foreign Office.

Other goods released for shipment from Rotterdam to the United States are as follows:

Oscar Leister, Chicago, represented by Hays, Kaufmann & Lindheim, New York, of brushes, scissors, etc., to the value of 19,768 marks.

Lehn & Fink, New York, of herbs, marshmallow root, malt soup, drugs and gelatine capsules, to the value of 7,438 marks.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., of medicinal chemicals and photographic chemicals and evaporating kettles to the value of 67,732 marks and \$8,700.

Ponchatula, La.—Cage M. Harris has purchased the controlling interest in the People's Drug Company from Blass Spiller. The business will be conducted in the same name but under the management of Harris. The store will be moved to new quarters in the Edwards building.

BIG FALLING OFF IN OUR IMPORTATIONS FROM GERMANY

According to a report given out in the English Parliament regarding the trade of Germany with neutral countries, the English Government has been able to reduce Germany's exports to the United States by 92 per cent. The figures for the month of September show this, according to the Report. England has been able to accomplish this because of her control of the seas, and of being able to enforce agreements with the merchants of neutral nations by threats of depriving them of needed supplies or means of shipping.

For some time England has been trying to limit the supply of coal for ships going to Scandinavian countries and to prevent more goods from going into these countries than are normally used by the population. The most recent action of England has been a careful inspection of the mails to prevent any commerce through the medium of the parcel post.

The comparative figures for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1914, and June 30, 1915, show a decided decrease in the amount of imports of the United States from Germany and from Austria-Hungary. During the year ending the middle of 1914 the United States received \$20,110,834 worth of goods from Austria-Hungary and \$189,919,136 worth from Germany, while for the next twelve months there was only \$9,974,418 worth from Austria-Hungary and \$91,372,710 worth from Germany.

TIN REFINING TO BE DONE IN U. S. ON A LARGE SCALE; MAY AFFECT PRICES

The importation of tin ore from Bolivia is an assured fact and the smelting and refining of the crude material will be done in the new plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, erected at Perth Amboy, N. J. Prices naturally may be affected downward.

According to William Loeb, Jr., of the American Smelting and Refining Co., about 45,000 tons of tin are imported annually, about 90 per cent of which comes from the Straits Settlements, where the export duty on the ore virtually compels its reduction to the metallic state at the source of production. The smelting, as conducted at the new plant, and the refining by electrolytic methods, will eliminate the impurities with which the Bolivian ore is impregnated, and render it suitable for tin plate, which has not been done successfully heretofore.

The United States Geological Survey gives the production of tin in the United States for 1913 as 84 ton valued at \$36,970, while the imports were 53,315 tons valued at \$46,946,756.

The drug trade is not much affected by the supply and demand of tin, as none of its preparations are official. The solution of stannous chloride (bichloride of tin) is sometimes found in drug stores, but this is essentially a dyer's product. Block tin is an important item in the manufacture of soda fountains and its price and supply has considerable bearing on that industry.

NEW TREASURER OF MEYER BROS.

William Biebinger, for many years well known in financial and business circles in St. Louis, has been chosen treasurer of the reorganized Meyer Brothers Drug Company of that city. Mr. Biebinger was born in St. Louis and is the son of one of the early German-American bankers of that city and has had much experience in banking and commerce. He will have full charge of the finances of the new firm.

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WANTED FOR MANILA

First class pharmacy graduate under thirty. Traveling expenses paid. Address with particulars: MULLER MACLEAN & CO., 11 Broadway, New York.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Cacao Butter, bulk.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)..lb.	.15	—	.20	Fennel Seed.....lb.	.20	—	1.20
Baker's A and white.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	8.75	—	9.00
Dutch.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Cochineal, Honduras.....lb.	.70	—	.85	Less.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Huyler's 12-lb. box.....lb.	.47	—	.55	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.95	Ground.....lb.	.05	—	.10
Caffeine, pure.....lb.	13.00	—	14.00	Codaine.....oz.	8.85	—	9.30	Foenugreek Seed.....lb.	.06	—	.08
Benzate.....oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Phosphate.....oz.	6.80	—	7.25	Ground.....lb.	.07	—	.08
Bromide.....oz.	.60	—	.75	Sulphate.....oz.	7.20	—	7.50	Formaldehyde.....lb.	.14	—	.26
Citrate.....lb.	8.00	—	8.50	Cohosh Root, black.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Fuller's Earth.....lb.	.05	—	.08
Caffeine, H'd'brm., gr. eff..lb.	.60	—	.75	Blue.....lb.	.14	—	.19	Galangal Root, selected.....lb.	.18	—	.23
Hydrochlor. (true salt).....oz.	.50	—	.60	Colchicum Root.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	.30
Sulphate, eighths.....oz.	.65	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.41	Galbanum, strained.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25
Valerate.....oz.	.60	—	.70	Seed.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Gamboge, blocky.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Calamus Root, peeled.....lb.	.27	—	.32	Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.36	Collodion, U. S. P., 1900.....lb.	.49	—	.60	Select, Pipe, bright.....lb.	.90	—	.95
White, peeled and split.....lb.	1.35	—	1.45	Flexible.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Garlic, on strings.....string	.25	—	.30
Calcium Benzoate.....oz.	.19	—	.39	Colocynth, select.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Bromide.....lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Pulp.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Gelatin, Pink.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Chloride crude.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Colombo Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	Gold.....lb.	.85	—	.95
Fused.....lb.	.55	—	.75	Coltsfoot Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Silver.....lb.	.70	—	.78
Granulated.....lb.	.12	—	.15	Comfrey Root, crushed.....lb.	.24	—	.26	Gelsemium (Resinoid).....oz.			5.00
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.15	—	.20	Condurango Bark, true.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals.....ea.			5.00
Hypophosphite.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Conium Leaves.....lb.	.22	—	.30	Ger., 15 gr. v.....ea.			
Iodide.....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphate, 15 gr. v.....ea.			
Lactate.....oz.	.10	—	.12	Copaiba, S. A.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Gelsemium Root.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Lactophosphate Sol.....lb.	1.50	—	1.70	Para.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Permanganate.....oz.	.30	—	.40	Copper, Acetate, distilled.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Gentian Root.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Phosphate, Precip.....lb.	.19	—	.35	Ammoniated.....lb.	.50	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sulphate, Precip., pure.....lb.	.45	—	.40	Carbonate.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Ginger Root, African.....lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphite.....lb.	.14	—	.16	Chloride, pure, cryst.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.19	—	.22
Sulphocarbonate.....oz.	.10	—	.13	Iodide.....oz.	.46	—	.50	Jamaica, bleached.....lb.	.30	—	.32
Calendula Flowers.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	.42	—	.43	Ground.....lb.	.32	—	.34
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Powdered.....lb.	.34	—	.36
Camphor, refined.....lb.	.44	—	.55	Sulphate (Blue Vit.).....lb.	.25	—	.30	Ginseng.....lb.	7.50	—	8.50
1/4 lb. squares.....lb.	.46	—	.52	Barels.....lb.	.20	—	.21	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drum.....lb.	.57	—	.59
Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.60	Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.31	in cans.....lb.	.58	—	.60
Canary Seed, Sicily.....lb.	.44	—	.55	Copperas.....100 lbs.	1.00	—	1.12	Less.....lb.	.65	—	.70
Smyrna.....lb.	.10	—	.11	Coriander.....lb.	.06	—	.10	Gold and Sodium Chloride,			
So. American.....lb.	.08	—	.10	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20	U. S. P., 15 gr. v.....doz.	2.80	—	3.40
Canella Bark, powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.34	Cosmois Sublimate (see Mer-				Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol).....lb.	1.20	—	1.40
Cannabis Indica Herb.....lb.	2.20	—	2.25	cury Bichloride)				Golden Seal Root.....lb.	5.25	—	5.40
Cantharides, Russ., sifted.....lb.	5.75	—	6.00	Cotton Root Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Powdered.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Grains of Paradise.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Chinese.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Cramp Bark.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	.90	—	.95
Powdered.....lb.	2.05	—	2.15	Coumarin.....oz.	.62	—	.68	Grindelia Robusta Herb.....lb.	.22	—	.27
Capiscum.....lb.	.36	—	.40	Cranesbill.....lb.	.24	—	.29	Powdered.....lb.	.27	—	.32
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.46	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Guaiac, Resin.....lb.	.35	—	.50
Caraway.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Cream Tartar, powd.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Powdered.....lb.	.45	—	.65
Powdered.....lb.	.26	—	.30	Cressote, Beechwood.....lb.	9.50	—	10.00	Wood rasped.....oz.	.03	—	.06
Carbon Disulphide.....lb.	.23	—	.30	Carbonate.....oz.	.75	—	.85	Guaiacol liquid.....lb.			
Tetrachloride.....lb.	.24	—	.27	Croton-Chloral (Butylchl).....oz.	.35	—	.38	Carbonate.....oz.	1.35	—	1.50
Cardamom, Seed bleached.....lb.	1.40	—	1.60	Cubeb Berries, sifted.....lb.	.62	—	.70	Salicyl. (Guaiac. Salol).....oz.			1.60
Decorticated.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Valerianate (Geosote).....oz.			1.34
Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Cudbear.....lb.	.30	—	.40	Guarana (Paullinia).....lb.	1.45	—	1.55
Carminine, No. 40.....oz.	.40	—	.45	Culver's Root.....lb.	.22	—	.27	Powdered.....lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Cascara Sagrada Bark.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Cumin Seed.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin).....oz.	.20	—	.25
Cascarilla Bark.....lb.	.21	—	.25	Damia Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	.24	Gutta Percha, crude chips.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Cassia, China.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Dandelion Herb.....lb.	.30	—	.35	Sheet.....lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.24	Root.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Helliotropin.....oz.			.32
Fistula.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Dextrine, yellow.....lb.	.07	—	.14	Hemlock Bark, crushed.....oz.	.15	—	.18
Saigon, thin, select.....lb.	.60	—	.75	White.....lb.	.09	—	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.18	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Digitalin, eighths.....oz.	10.75	—	11.00	Hemol.....oz.	.80	—	.85
Catechu, Medicinal.....lb.	.18	—	.20	15 gr. vials.....ea.	.50	—	.55	Hemp Seed.....lb.	.09	—	.10
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.....lb.	.27	—	.30	Digitalis Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Herbane Leaves, Eng.....lb.	.46	—	.52
Celery Seed.....lb.	.38	—	.43	German.....lb.	.65	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	.52	—	.56
Ceresin, white.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.73	—	.83	Seed.....lb.			.35
Yellow.....lb.	.18	—	.20	Pressed, ozs.....lb.	.60	—	.75	Henna Leaves.....lb.	.22	—	.28
Cerium Oxalate.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Dog Grass, cut.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ea.....lb.			.37
Chalk, Precipitated, English.....lb.	.11	—	.14	Dover's Powder.....lb.	2.65	—	2.75	Hexamethylenamine.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50
7 lb. bags.....lb.				Dragon's Blood powd.....lb.	.40	—	.70	Holocain, 1 gm. vials.....ea.			.35
Prepared, Eng. Thomas, 8 lb. box, white.....box	.50	—	.60	Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	1.65	Homatropin Alk.....gr.	.41	—	.50
Pink.....box	.60	—	.70	Powdered.....lb.	1.60	—	1.90	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.22	—	.33
White, bbls.....lb.	.004	—	.04	Reeds.....lb.	1.05	—	1.10	Hydrochloride.....gr.	.40	—	.45
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.....lb.	.70	—	.80	Duotol.....oz.				Salicylate and Sulphate.....gr.	.40	—	.45
Roman or Belgian.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Dwarf Elder.....lb.	.35	—	.40	Honey, strained.....lb.	.12	—	.15
Chicle.....lb.	.70	—	.75	Echinacea Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hops, select (1915).....lb.	.36	—	.44
Chinoidine.....oz.	.11	—	.12	Elaterium.....oz.	.65	—	.70	Pressed, 1/4 and 1/2 lb. pkgs.....lb.	.39	—	.46
Chinoline, pure.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Elderberries.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Horhound Leaves.....lb.	.28	—	.33
Chiretta.....lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Flowers, pressed.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.....lb.	.80	—	.90	Juice, Sambuci.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Hydrochloride.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chloroform.....lb.	.26	—	.28	Elecampagne Root.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Sulphate.....oz.	28.00	—	30.00
Chrysarobin.....oz.	.26	—	.28	Ground.....lb.	.24	—	.28	Hydrochinon.....lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.....lb.	.28	—	.32	Elm Bark, select.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Me-			
Red.....lb.	.36	—	.38	Ground, pure.....lb.	.30	—	.35	dical.....lb.	.30	—	.40
Yellow, Calisaya.....lb.	.38	—	.44	Powdered, pure.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Sol. Technical.....lb.			
Cinchonidine, Alkal., pure.....oz.	.80	—	.85	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sul.)				Hyosine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Salicylate.....oz.	.75	—	.85	Ergot, Russia.....lb.	.95	—	1.05	Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr.....ea.			3.75
Sulphate.....oz.	.65	—	.80	Powdered.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Crystal, white.....gr.	.30	—	.40
Cinchonine, Sulphate.....oz.	.22	—	.30	Ether, Acetic.....lb.	.45	—	.60	Hydrobromide.....gr.	.16	—	.20
Salicylate.....oz.	.60	—	.65	Chloric, U. S. P.....lb.	.80	—	1.10	Iceland Moss.....lb.	.14	—	.16
Civet.....oz.	2.75	—	3.00	Nitrous Conct.....lb.	.30	—	.32	Ichthyol.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cloves, Zanzibar.....lb.	.26	—	.30	U. S. P.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Indigo, Bengal, true.....lb.	3.65	—	3.75
Powdered, pure.....lb.	.42	—	.48	U. S. P., 1880.....lb.	.29	—	.36	Madras.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison).....lb.	.43	—	.48	Valerianic.....oz.	.25	—	.30	Insect Powder.....lb.	.50	—	.60
Cocaine, Alkaloid, 1/4 oz. v. oz.	4.75	—	5.00	Eucaine Hydrochlor.....oz.	.25	—	.35	Pure Uncol'd Dalm'n.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Hydrochlor. crys., ozs.....oz.	4.45	—	4.55	Eucalyptol, U. S. P.....oz.	.08	—	.10	Iodine Bromide.....oz.			.45
1/4 oz. vials.....oz.	4.60	—	4.70	Eucalyptus Leaves.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Resublimed.....lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Oleate (5 p. c. Alk.).....oz.	1.00	—	1.10	Euonymin (Eclac. powd).....oz.	.40	—	.45	Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	5.00	—	5.20
Coca Leaves, Huanuco.....lb.				Euphorbium.....lb.	.34	—	.38	Deodorized.....oz.	.60	—	.64
Truxillo.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Ipecac Root, Carthagen.....lb.	3.75	—	4.00
				Flaxseed, cleaned.....bbls.	9.75	—	10.00	Powdered.....lb.	4.00	—	4.25
				Exalgine.....oz.	1.40	—		Rio.....lb.	4.20	—	4.50

St. Louis Druggist Makes \$185,000 on a 99-Year Lease

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 11—Edward H. Wolff of Wolff-Wilson's drug store, southeast corner of Sixth street and Washington avenue, St. Louis, has received about \$250,000 as a bonus for surrendering a 99-lease on the corner. He carried the lease for eight years at a personal loss of \$8,000 a year, or \$64,000, so that his bonus profit is about \$185,000.

Wolff owns the drug store which has occupied the corner storeroom for 30 years. The lease, which still has 91 years to run, has been surrendered to the S. S. Kresge Co. of Detroit, which operates 5-and-10-cent stores, and which now has a store in St. Louis. The Kresge Co., on June 1, 1918, according to present plans, will begin erection of a modern building at least five stories high, and probably 10 or 12 stories, making an investment of at least \$600,000 in the leasehold and cost of building.

In 1907 the drug company took a ten-year lease on the property, which has a front of 44 feet on Washington avenue and 150 feet on Sixth street, and a front of 42 feet on St. Charles street. This lease netted an annual rental of \$22,000 a year to the owners of the property.

Eight years ago Wolff personally formed the Wolff-Wilson Leasehold and Realty Co. and took a 99-year lease on the property at \$30,000 a year, a bonus of \$8,000 a year, for 10 years, to be paid for the privilege of getting the 99-year lease. Wolff permitted the drug company to continue its own lease at \$22,000 a year for the period of its contract, which expires December 31, 1917, himself pocketing the personal loss of \$8,000 a year.

The drug company, however, obtained annual rentals of \$22,000 a year on the remainder of the building not used by it, so got its store without payment of rent, except payment of annual taxes of about \$2,000. Wolff, about a year or so ago, bought Wilson's interest in the store and profits from other rentals now accrue to him as owner of the store.

The four-story building on the Wolff leasehold is known as the old Barnum hotel. It was erected in the early '40s. On a four per cent basis the fee is valued at \$750,000, or \$17,000 per foot for the Washington avenue front. In the new transaction the rental will represent a value of about \$22,000 a front foot.

The Wolff-Wilson store has occupied a corner about 44 by 65 feet. It will retain possession until June 1, 1918, and then remove to another corner near the present location in the downtown retail district.

Wolff-Wilson's has done a tremendous business. It has advertised extensively and has made a practice of running bargains. It has one or two demonstrators in its windows always. It has been crowded for space and is nearly always crowded so much that getting around in the store is like pushing one's way through a thickly crowded corner in the rush hour of a downtown street.

WILFORD HALL LABORATORIES HOLD A NEW YEAR'S BANQUET

The Wilford Hall Laboratories of Port Chester, N. Y., makers of surgical dressings and medical plasters, celebrated with a banquet January 4 at Healey's, a New York restaurant, the most successful year in the history of the institution. It is the custom of the laboratories to hold an annual meeting in New York City at the close of the holidays, at which the business of the preceding year is reviewed, plans for the coming year outlined and prizes for the year distributed. No one knows in advance except the president who are to receive the prizes at the banquet in the form of bonuses for good work.

The Wilford Hall Laboratories insist that their 1915 success is not a "war bride" success, as only a small part of their output is being used by the belligerents of Europe and as their growth has been solid and substantial and in America principally.

Among those who were present were W. W. Barbour, president; F. R. Davis, treasurer; A. Bakst, sales manager; A. G. Guerra, export manager; Frank Klaes, superintendent of production, and fourteen salesmen.

SAYS THERE WAS ERROR IN REPORT OF NATIONAL DRUG TRADE CONFERENCE

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 3, 1916.

Editor Weekly Drug Markets:

A marked copy of your issue for December 22 comes to hand to-day. I am sorry to note you have been misinformed respecting the action of the National Drug Trade Conference upon the matter of Schedule B of the Emergency Revenue Measure, the expiration date of which was extended from December 31, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1916, by joint resolution of Congress.

The National Drug Trade Conference positively did not oppose this extension and had absolutely nothing to do with the anonymous advertisement in the *Washington Post* headed "Lick the Democrats or Lick Stamps." On the contrary, the advertisement was denounced on the floor of the Conference and no one present admitted any knowledge of it or dissented from the scathing remarks that were made respecting it.

A resolution denouncing this advertisement was offered but withdrawn upon the suggestion that the advertisement was unworthy the notice of the Conference that such action would give, coupled with the suggestion that in transmitting the resolution which the Conference did pass the secretary might well convey the information that the Conference had no connection with and no knowledge of the advertisement; further that such methods were entirely contrary to the views and policy of the National Drug Trade Conference and of any of the national organizations sending delegates to it.

The statement is made in your report that "a resolution was adopted protesting against the re-enactment of the Emergency War Revenue Tax, and was sent to members of Congress, but it apparently failed to have any effect whatever upon Congress, which voted the re-enactment of the law, as related in another column in this issue."

The fact is that the following resolution was passed on the 16th but was not officially transmitted to Congress until after the holiday adjournment and therefore until after the joint resolution extending the Emergency Revenue Law of 1914 until December 31, 1916.

WHEREAS, Schedule B of the Emergency Revenue Act of October 22, 1914, is economically wasteful, costing the tax payer at least two dollars for every one dollar the Government receives, and yields comparatively little revenue; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully request Congress not to include Schedule B in any revision or modification of the Internal Revenue Taxing System.

It would be well to ascertain who is responsible for the advertisement referred to, for it was the most asinine piece of business perpetrated, unless in fact it was intended to prejudice the cause of those who wish Schedule B to be eliminated from any permanent revenue measure that the necessity of preparedness may impel.

The National Drug Trade Conference expresses its views only through formally adopted resolutions which are officially certified to bureaus, commissions, congressional committees, congressmen and others, as occasion may require, by the secretary; with the understanding that, under the Constitution of the Conference, they are not binding upon any constituent Association unless previously approved or subsequently confirmed.

If any professional lobbyist is using the National Drug Trade Conference for any purpose, this ought to be understood by all concerned.

Yours very truly,

CHARLES M. WOODRUFF,
Sec'y National Drug Trade Conference.

Crookston, Minn.—When the new Crookston Drug Store was opened on Wednesday, December 22, it was minus the soda fountain, mirrors, and magazine rack. The opening of the store had been delayed for some time awaiting the arrival of these fixtures and the proprietor, S. S. Daniels, finally decided to begin business without them. Harry W. Paulson, who is in charge of the prescription department, is a capable and experienced pharmacist and was formerly employed in the office of the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	.25	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	1.85	Eucalyptus.....lb.	.75	1.00
Irisin (Ecliptic Powder).....oz.	.18	.60	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.40	.57	Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.25	4.50
Iron Chloride, crst., U. S.....lb.	.18	.20	Magnesium Metal, Ribbon.....oz.	.06	.75	Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	4.75	5.25
Iron, Acetate, dry.....oz.	.14	.16	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	.08	Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	5.00	5.50
Benzoate.....oz.	.18	.22	Sulphate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	.05 1/4	.09	Turkish.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Bromide.....oz.	.30	.35	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.18	.20	Ginger.....oz.	.45	.50
Citrate, U. S. P.....lb.	.83	.90	Dried.....lb.	.14	.18	Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	2.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.83	.90	Malva Flowers, large.....lb.			Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.25	2.35
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P.....lb.			Blue, small.....lb.	2.00	2.25	Gold Medal Tilly, large, gross		
(12 p. c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	2.75	2.85	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	.22	Regular.....gross		
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.65	3.75	Powdered.....lb.	.23	.26	Capsules.....gross	27.00	
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	1.85	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	.18	.23	Sylvester's.....doz.	3.00	
Iodide.....oz.	.35	.40	Carbonate, crys., med.....oz.	.08	.10	Hemlock.....lb.	.80	.90
Syrup.....lb.	.36	.42	Chloride, crst.....lb.	.30	.40	Juniper Berries.....lb.	4.50	4.75
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.....lb.	.27	.30	Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	1.90	Wood.....lb.	.75	1.00
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.08	.12	Lactate.....oz.	.22	.25	Lard.....gal.	.85	1.10
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.73	.85	Oxide, black, powd.....lb.	.24	.30	Lavender, Mitcham.....oz.	4.50	5.25
U. S. P. Scales.....lb.	.83	.90	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.35	1.45	Flowers.....lb.	1.35	1.50
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	.40	Small.....lb.	1.10	1.20	Garden, French.....lb.	1.40	1.50
Protocarb (Vallet's M.).....lb.	.30	.30	Marjoram Leaves, Ger.....lb.	.50	.54	Lemon.....lb.	1.25	1.30
Pyrophosp. Scales Sol.....lb.	.80	.90	Mastic.....lb.	.70	.80	Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	1.25
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.48	.58	Matico leaves.....lb.	.40	.45	Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.25	3.35
Salicylate.....oz.	.15	.20	Menthol, crst.....lb.	3.50	3.60	Distilled.....lb.	2.50	2.75
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	.35	Mercury (pure precip.).....lb.	2.15	2.25	Linseed, boiled.....gal.	.72	.80
Solution.....lb.	.09	.15	Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	1.85	1.90	Raw.....gal.	.71	.81
Subsulphate.....lb.	.20	.27	Powdered.....lb.	1.78	1.83	Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.20	1.30
Solution (Monsef's).....lb.	.12	.15	Bisulphate.....lb.	1.69	1.75	Expressed.....lb.	1.00	1.10
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	1.25	1.40	Chloride, mild (Cal'l).....lb.	1.98	2.03	Male Fern, Etheral.....lb.	7.50	9.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	.12	Iodide, green, Proto.....lb.	4.25	4.35	Mustard, artificial.....lb.	15.00	16.00
Dried.....lb.	.15	.18	Red (Pre.) Biniodide.....lb.	3.75	4.50	Essential.....oz.	.95	1.05
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	.90	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	2.05	2.20	Mirbane.....lb.	.45	.50
and Potass., Scales.....lb.	.80	.90	Yellow.....oz.	.20	.23	Neatsfoot.....gal.	.75	1.05
Tersulph. Sol., U. S. P.....lb.			Salicylate.....oz.	.30	.35	Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	4.50
Valerate.....oz.	.25	.30	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	1.25	1.80	Petals, extra.....oz.	4.50	5.00
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	7.80	8.25	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-			Nutmeg.....lb.	1.20	1.25
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.25	.30	cussion.....lb.	1.07	1.16	Olive Lucca, Cream, 1/2 gal.		
Jalap Root, selected.....lb.	.20	.26	Milliet Seed.....lb.	.07	.13	and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	3.50
Powdered.....lb.	.28	.32	German.....lb.			3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	3.35
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.08	.10	Morphine, Acet., 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	7.50	7.60	Malaga.....gal.	1.40	1.65
Kamala.....lb.	1.75	1.85	Alkaloid, pure, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	7.50	7.60	Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.25	2.40
Powdered.....lb.	1.85	2.00	Hydrobromide, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	6.50	Sweet.....lb.	2.00	2.40
Purified.....lb.			Hydrochloride, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	6.40	Organum.....lb.	.35	.90
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	.09	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.00	6.25	Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.18	.20
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	.30	1/2 oz. vial.....oz.	6.10	6.40	Kernel.....lb.	.18	.20
Kino.....lb.	.55	.60	Valerate, 1/2 oz. v.....oz.	6.10	6.40	Paraffin.....gal.	.40	.50
Powdered.....lb.	.65	.70	Mullein Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.50	2.75	Light.....gal.		
Kola Nuts, small and large.....lb.	.20	.25	Musk Root.....lb.	1.75	2.00	Russian.....gal.		
Powdered.....lb.	.28	.33	Powdered.....lb.	1.85	2.10	Patchouli.....oz.	.80	.85
Koussou, powdered.....lb.	4.50	7.50	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.18	.22	Peach Kernels.....lb.	.50	.60
Lactucarium.....lb.	.47	.55	Ground.....lb.	.20	.24	Peanut.....gal.	.90	1.10
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.			White.....lb.	.20	.22	Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.75	2.25
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.			Ground.....lb.	.35	.40	Pepper, black, (Oleoresin, U.		
Anhydrous.....lb.			Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.28	.40	S. P.....lb.		
"Leibreich".....lb.			Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.16	.18	Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.20	2.35
Anhydrous.....lb.			Nickel and Ammon, Sul.....lb.	.19	.21	Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.80	3.05
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	1.65		Sulphate.....lb.		.26	Western.....lb.	2.10	2.20
Anhydrous.....lb.	2.15		Nutgalls.....lb.	.36	.50	Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	2.50
(See also Adeps Lanæ).....lb.			Powdered.....lb.	.42	.60	Pine Needles.....lb.	.85	1.70
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.36	.43	Nutmegs.....lb.	.26	.30	Poppy, true.....lb.	.30	.35
Powdered.....lb.	.44	.49	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.30	.34	Rape Seed.....gal.	1.00	1.25
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.28	.32	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.12	.14	Rose, Kissanlik.....lb.	9.50	12.00
Extra.....lb.	.36	.40	Powdered.....lb.	.22	.26	Artificial.....oz.	3.50	4.00
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	.45	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	10.00	12.00	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	1.00	1.15
Lead Acetate (Sugar).....lb.	.20	.30	Without Acid.....lb.	12.00	13.00	Trieste.....lb.	.75	.90
Chloride.....lb.	.65	.75	Almonds, Sweet.....lb.	.90	1.10	Rosin.....gal.	.35	.70
Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	.36	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	.40	.50	Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.23	.40	Rectified.....lb.	.65	.75	Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	.78	.90
Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	.15	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.35	1.40	Sandalwood, English.....lb.	7.25	8.00
Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	.20	Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls. or less.....gal.	1.25	1.35	Sassafras.....lb.	.85	.95
Ground.....lb.	.20	.25	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	4.00	4.30	Savin.....lb.	2.75	2.90
Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.40	.45	Bergamot.....lb.	3.80	3.90	Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.85	2.00
Mass.....lb.	.39	.44	Cade.....lb.	.40	.45	Sperm, winter blehd.....gal.	.90	1.00
Powdered.....lb.	.45	.56	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	1.10	Spruce.....lb.	.75	.90
Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.33	.35	Camphor.....lb.	.20	.26	Tansy.....lb.	3.00	3.25
Powdered.....lb.	.35	.40	Caraway.....lb.	2.55	3.35	Tar, U. S. P.....gal.	.40	.50
Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.18	.24	Cassia.....lb.	1.40	1.75	Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	.75
Powdered.....lb.	.14	.15	Castor, American.....lb.	.19	.27	Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.70	1.80
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.16	.18	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.65	.75	White.....lb.	2.00	2.25
Assort., 1, 1/2 and 3/4 lb.....lb.			Wood.....lb.	.26	.32	Whale.....gal.	.70	.75
Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	.20	.22	Celery.....oz.	.85	.95	Wine, Etheral, light.....lb.	2.75	3.00
Bitartrate.....lb.	6.75	7.50	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.60	1.70	Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	4.50	5.50
Bromide.....lb.	1.40	1.50	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	.90	1.00	Wintergreen.....lb.	4.75	5.25
Carbonate.....lb.	1.70	1.85	Citronella.....lb.	.60	1.35	Synthetic.....lb.	4.00	4.25
Citrate.....oz.	.35	.40	Cloves.....lb.	1.58	1.68	Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.35	2.45
Glycerophosphate.....lb.	4.00	5.90	Cocoonut, Cochin.....lb.	.20	.25	Wmwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.75	2.85
Salicylate.....lb.	.20	.25	Ceylon.....lb.	.20	.30	Ointment, Mercurial, 1/2 mer-		
Lobelia Herb.....lb.	.25	.30	Copra.....lb.	.18	.23	cury.....lb.	1.20	1.30
Powdered.....lb.	.33	.36	Cod Liver, NewFland.....gal.	2.50	2.75	1/3 Mercury.....lb.	1.10	1.20
Seed, clean.....lb.	.40	.45	Norwegian.....gal.	3.15	3.30	Opium (Natural).....lb.	12.25	12.50
Powdered.....lb.	.40	.45	Bbls.....ea.	88.00	90.00	Granulated.....lb.	13.25	13.75
Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.40	.70	1/2 bbls.....ea.	45.00	46.00	U. S. P., Powdered.....lb.	13.00	13.50
Seed.....lb.	2.50	2.60	Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.10	1.25	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	1.45
Lupulin.....lb.	1.95	2.15	Coriander, yel. & wh.....gal.	.78	.90	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	.15
Lycopodium.....lb.	.70	.75	Cottonseed.....lb.	1.20	1.50	Orris, Florentine.....lb.	.26	.30
Mace, whole.....lb.	.80	.85	Croton.....lb.	3.40	3.50	Select Finger.....lb.	1.65	2.15
Powdered.....lb.	.80	.85	Cubeb.....lb.	4.60	4.85	Verona.....lb.	.20	.25
Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	.50	.62	Cumin.....lb.	.40	.45	Paraffin.....lb.	.10	.12
Calcined.....lb.	.14	.24	Dill.....oz.	.40	.45	Paraform.....oz.	.10	.14
Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.16	.25	Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	1.40	Paraldehyde.....lb.	2.65	3.00
2 ozs.....lb.	.20	.25						
Powdered.....lb.	.80	.85						
Ponderous.....lb.	.30	.32						
Glycerophosphate.....oz.								

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from Jan. 5 to Jan. 11, 1916, inclusive, giving amounts in detail, name of consignee and port of shipment:

ACID— 94 csks. cresylic, Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow. 27 drs. cresylic, T. J. Lewis Mfg. Co., Hull.	301 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina. 88 cs., J. D. Miner, Messina. 50 cs., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Messina. 41 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Messina. 90 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina. 100 cs., George Lueders & Co., Messina. 10 cs., Magnus & Mabie, Catania. 30 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.	MANNA— 30 cs., Banca Cicilliani, Palermo. 12 pgs., Schieffelin & Co., Palermo. 10 cs., Palermo.
AMMONIA— 298 bgs. sulphate, J. H. Cottmann & Co., Hull.	EXTRACTS— 11,766 bgs. quebracho wood, N. Y. Quebracho Extract Co., Santa Fe. 37,000 bgs. quebracho wood, American Dye-wood Co., Santa Fe. 38 csks., C. B. Ducas & Co., & Havre. 25 csks., A. Reising, Marseilles. 2 cs. malt, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 16 csks. malt, Thos. Nevin, London.	MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 4 cs. medicine, Asselta & Co., Genoa. 11 cs. medicine, Nazzareus Monticelli, Genoa. 21 cs. medicine, Gerhard & Hey, Genoa. 5 cs. medicine preparations, J. Personeni, Genoa. 50 cs. drugs, G. Amsinck & Co., Havre. 10 cs., 4 csks. artificial pharmacies, E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux. 15 csks. drugs, G. Amsinck & Co., Havre. 16 cs. drugs, H. L. Boulton, Havre. 25 csks. drugs, W. T. Sykes & Co., Havre. 5 cs. medicine, Happel & McAvoy, London. 3 cs. drugs, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles. 2 cs. drugs, Lehn & Fink, Colombo. 8 cs. medicine, Thos. Nevin, London.
ANTIMONY— 1,429 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta. ARGOLS— 758 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Leghorn. 55 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Leghorn. 72 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Palermo. 147 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Naples. 203 bgs., 38 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Naples. 588 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Catania.	FLOWERS— 5 bls. tiller, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn. 17 bls. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn. 22 bls. chamomile, Smith, Kline & French Co., Leghorn. 8 bls. chamomile, McKesson & Robbins, Leghorn.	NICKEL— 135 csks. sulphate, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Swansea.
BALSAM— 10 cs. copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Cristobal. 19 cs. copaiba, Brown Bros. & Co., Cristobal. 17 bs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Maracaibo. 2 bxs. Peru, R. G. Barthold & Co., Puerto Cortez. 20 cs. copaiba, W. R. Grace & Co., Para.	GELATIN— 1 cs., W. H. Steiner & Son, Bordeaux. GUARANA— 10 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Para.	OILS— 8 cs. essential, Jules Weber, Marseilles. 16 cs. essential, Sichel & Co., Marseilles. 212 cs. essential, G. Lueders & Co., Marseilles. 20 cs. essential, Lehn & Fink, Marseilles. 25 bbls. cod liver, Stallman & Co., Bergen. 25 bbls. cod liver, Smith, Kline & French, Bergen. 88 csks., 125 csks. palm, Alexander Roberts & Co., Bordeaux. 300 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., London.
BARK— 9 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau. 211 bgs. mangrove, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Belize. 11 cs. cinchona, Peek & Velsor, London. 842 bs. cinchona, Palmer's Dock, Rotterdam.	GUM— 1 cs. chicle, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz. 910 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Campeche. 312 bgs. chicle, Mexican Exploitation Co., Laguna. 352 bgs. chicle, American Chicle Co., Laguna. 14 bgs. arabic, 16 cs. olibanum, H. R. Lathrop & Co., London. 4 cs. aloes, 25 pgs. asafetida, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 4 bs. chicle, H. H. Pike & Co., Havana. 107 bs. aloes, Brown Bros. & Co., Mossel Bay. 10 cs. tragacanth, Thurston & Braidich, London.	11 cs. colza, Mack-Miller Candle Co., Havre. 35 cs. olive, Petrolini & Grillo, Leghorn. 162 cs. olive, Cella Bros., Leghorn. 178 cs. olive, T. Antolini & Co., Leghorn. 315 cs. olive, F. H. Leggett & Co., Leghorn. 60 cs. olive, Casazza & Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. olive, F. Cuneo, Leghorn. 140 cs. olive, C. Penna, Leghorn. 80 cs. olive, Zucca & Co., Leghorn. 50 cs. olive, Basilea & Calandra, Leghorn. 50 cs. olive, V. Marrone & Co., Leghorn. 30 cs. olive, M. Bacci, Leghorn. 30 cs. olive, S. Cincotti, Leghorn. 100 cs. olive, F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn. 162 cs. olive, Cella Bros., Leghorn. 180 cs. olive, Charles & Co., Leghorn. 110 cs. olive, G. S. Nicholas & Co., Leghorn. 29 cs. orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston. 5 cs. essential, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles. 25 cs. essential, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles. 200 cs. essential, Lazard Freres, Marseilles. 23 pgs. cocanaut, J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Colombo. 55 pgs. cocanaut, A. A. Stillwell & Co., Colombo. 240 bbls. copra oil, E. F. Drews & Co., London. 10 bbls. olive, W. Marderwood & Co., Leghorn. 3 bbls. olive, Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn. 50 cs. olive, C. H. Arnold & Co., Leghorn. 315 cs. olive, John Munroe & Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. olive, C. Weddle, Leghorn. 100 cs. olive, M. Ajello, Leghorn. 55 cs. olive, Cafiero & Maresca, Leghorn. 50 cs. olive, E. Bracchi, Leghorn. 435 cs. olive, Mitchell, Fletcher & Co., Leghorn. 30 csks. olive, L. Zerillo, Palermo. 10 csks. olive, G. Di Giuseppe, Palermo. 33 cs. olive, A. Leonardo, Palermo. 23 cs. olive, A. J. Coccaro, Palermo. 12 cs. olive, C. D'Oro, Palermo. 25 csks. olive, A. Inguglia, Palermo. 75 bbls. whale oil, Amerman & Patterson, Glasgow. 9 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool. 200 bbls. rape oil, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool. 79 csks. palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
BEANS— 12 cs. vanilla, Thurston & Braidich, London. BERRIES— 177 cs. juniper, A. Stallman & Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. juniper, Schieffelin & Co., Leghorn. 100 cs. juniper, Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Leghorn. 100 bgs. juniper, Fuerster Bros. & Co., Leghorn. 100 bgs. juniper, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn. 450 pgs. juniper, Guaranty Trust Co., Leghorn.	GLYCERIN— 54 csks., Marx & Rawolle, Marseilles. 30 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Barcelona.	IRON— 13 csks. oxide, Siemon & Elting, Liverpool. 60 csks. oxide, J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool. IODINE— 30 kegs, 97 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Cristobal. 17 pgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Cristobal.
BIRCH TAR— 5 cs., Magnus, Mabie & Reynard, Bristol. CALCIUM— 1 cs., G. A. & E. Meyer, London. CASEINE— 500 bgs., Caseine Mfg. Co., Buenos Ayres.	KERNELS— 953 bgs. palm, Alexander Roberts & Co., Bordeaux. 2,075 bgs. palm, A. Roberts & Co., Old Calabar.	LEAVES— 43 bs. senna, Centaur Co., London. 7 bs., P. E. Anderson & Co., Leghorn. 17 bs., A. J. De Veer, Leghorn. 16 bs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn. 40 bgs. sesame, A. Piazza, Palermo. 65 bs. sesame, M. Cormick & Co., Marseilles. 1 cs., McHutcheson & Co., Bermuda. 195 bs. wine, Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
CHALK— 30 bbls., S. C. Progrera, Kristiania. CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS— 9 pgs., Smith & Shipper, London. 2 cs., George Lueders & Co., London. 10 cs. products, F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Bordeaux. 1 cs. photo chemical, Thos. Nevin, London.	LEECES— 3 cs. bloodsuckers, Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.	LICORICE— 10 cs. paste, S. Harvey, Catania.
CHLORIDE— 2 cs. methyl, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co., Bristol. CINCHONINE— 4 cs., T. S. Todd & Co., London.	LIME— 26 sks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Messina. 24 csks. citrate, A. Brown & Sons, Messina. 35 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.	LYCOPodium— 2 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Archangel.
COBALT— 12 bbls. linoleate, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London. COPRA— 187 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trinidad. 23 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston. 208 bgs., Fruit Dispatch Co., Kingston. 5,574 sacks, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila. 2,314 sacks, A. D. Weld's Sons, Cebu.	MAGNESITE— 59 csks. calcined, R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow.	ESSENCE— 175 pgs., Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co., Messina. 100 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.
CUTTLEFISH BONE— 90 pgs., Nat'l Aniline & Chem. Co., Bordeaux. 25 baskets, D. Balsam, Vera Cruz. 5 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., London. DISINFECTANTS— 20 drs. fluid, Fox Bros. & Co., London.	LYCOPodium— 2 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Archangel.	ESSENCE— 175 pgs., Heidelberg, Ickleheimer & Co., Messina. 100 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Messina.

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rhubarb—			Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P. lb.	.54	—	.60
Paris Green.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered, extra tins.....lb.	.75	—	Spirit Ammonia—			
Parsley Seed.....lb.	.28	—	.33	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.31	—	Aromatic.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Pelletierine Tan, 15 gr. v.....ea.	.40	—	.45	Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	.35	—	Ether, comp.....lb.	—	—	1.75
Pellitory Root.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Red.....lb.	2.25	—	Nitre, U. S. P.....lb.	.52	—	.60
Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rubidium Bromide.....oz.	—	1.75	Spirits Turpentine.....gal.	.63	—	.70
Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.23	—	.25	Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.25	—	Squawvine Root.....lb.	.18	—	.23
White.....lb.	.25	—	.28	Sabadilla Seed.....lb.	.36	—	Squill Root, white.....lb.	.13	—	.15
Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Saccharin.....lb.	15.00	—	Stillingia Root.....lb.	.17	—	.20
Leaves, pressed, oza.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Saffron, Amer. (safflower).....lb.	1.35	—	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.26
Petrolatum, U. S. P., white.....lb.	.15	—	.18	Spanish, true Valencia.....lb.	11.70	—	Stone Root.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Phenacetin, Bayer.....oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Sage Leaves.....lb.	.20	—	Storax, liquid.....lb.	.50	—	.85
Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Domestic.....lb.	.55	—	Stramonium Leaves.....lb.	.32	—	.37
Phlorespine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.05	—	.07	St. John's Bread.....lb.	.12	—	Powdered.....lb.	.38	—	.43
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.05	—	.07	Sandalwood.....lb.	9.50	—	Pressed, oza.....lb.	.40	—	.45
Hydrochloride.....gr.	.03	—	.06	Ground.....lb.	.25	—	Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.22
Nitrate.....gr.	.03	—	.06	Sandarac, Gum, clean.....lb.	.32	—	Powdered.....lb.	.25	—	.28
Pink Root, true.....lb.	.65	—	.70	Santonin.....oz.	2.75	—	Strontium Acetate.....oz.	.11	—	.15
Piperidine.....oz.	—	—	1.00	Sarsaparilla Root, Hon. cut.....lb.	.55	—	Iodide.....oz.	.37	—	.40
Piperin.....oz.	.55	—	.65	Mexican, cut.....lb.	.25	—	Lactate.....oz.	.09	—	.11
Pitch, Burgundy.....lb.	.10	—	.16	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	Bromide.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Plaster, calcined.....bbl.	1.50	—	2.25	Sassafras, Pith.....oz.	.18	—	Nitrate, dry.....lb.	.30	—	.35
True, dentist's sifted.....bbl.	2.50	—	2.50	Bark.....lb.	.22	—	Granular, C. P.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Saw Palmetto Berries.....lb.	.18	—	Salicylate.....lb.	2.75	—	2.90
Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.10	—	3.25	Scammony, Resin.....oz.	.25	—	Strophanthus, Seed, brown.....lb.	.90	—	1.00
Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	—	.22	Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial.....ea.	3.00	—	Green.....lb.	—	—	1.10
Root.....lb.	.16	—	.20	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	.75	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Senega Root.....lb.	.65	—	Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8ths oz.....lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Poppy Heads.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Seidlitz Mixture.....lb.	.24	—	Alk. pow'd, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.30	—	1.35
Seed, blue (Maw).....lb.	.30	—	.33	Senna Leaves, Alexandria.....lb.	.50	—	Nitrate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.55	—	1.65
White.....lb.	.30	—	.33	Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	Sulphate, 1-8ths oz. v.....oz.	1.30	—	1.35
Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	.22	—	.32	Tinnevely, select.....lb.	.40	—	Sugar of Milk, pow'd.....lb.	.20	—	.24
White, sticks.....lb.	.55	—	.70	Serpentaria (Va. Snake root).....lb.	.50	—	1 lb. cartons.....lb.	.22	—	.26
Potassium Acetate.....lb.	.67	—	.80	Silver, Chloride.....oz.	.62	—	Sulfonal, Bayer.....oz.	—	—	1.35
Benzonate.....oz.	.22	—	.25	Cyanide.....oz.	1.00	—	L & F.....oz.	—	—	—
Bichromate.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Nitrate, cryst.....oz.	.44	—	Sulphonmethane, U. S. P. lb.	11.00	—	12.00
Bicarbonate.....lb.	.80	—	.85	Fused Cones.....oz.	.55	—	Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P. lb.	14.00	—	15.00
Bisulphate, cryst.....lb.	—	—	.32	Stick (Lunar Caustic).....oz.	.48	—	Sulphur, Iodide.....oz.	.35	—	.42
C. P.....lb.	—	—	.40	Oxide.....oz.	1.00	—	Flowers.....lb.	.02	—	.04
Bitartrate, Ref. (Cream Tar- tar), pure, pow'd.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Simaruba, Bark or Root.....lb.	.24	—	Lac, precipitated.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Bromide.....lb.	6.00	—	6.25	Powdered.....lb.	.24	—	Roll.....lb.	.02	—	.04
Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	.45	—	.50	Skunk Cabbage.....lb.	.20	—	Washed.....lb.	.09	—	.12
C. P.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Snakeroot, Canada.....lb.	.40	—	Sunflower Seeds.....lb.	.09	—	.15
Refined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	.55	—	.60	Soap, Castile, green.....lb.	.16	—	Talcum, powdered.....lb.	.04	—	.06
Chlorate.....lb.	.55	—	.65	Mottled, genuine.....lb.	.15	—	Purified.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.56	—	.66	White, Conti's.....lb.	.18	—	Tamarinds.....kegs	3.25	—	3.50
Purified and gran.....lb.	.65	—	.75	Powdered.....lb.	.30	—	Tar Barbadoes.....gal.	.60	—	.70
Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.25	—	.30	Soap Tree Bark, whole.....lb.	.14	—	No. Carolina, pt. cans.....doz.	—	—	.85
Citrate.....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Cut.....lb.	.18	—	Tartar Emetic.....lb.	.68	—	.73
Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.25	—	.27	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	Terpin Hydrate, 1 lb. car. lb.	.60	—	.70
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.10	—	1.25	Soda Ash.....lb.	.05	—	Thymol.....lb.	13.50	—	14.00
Iodide.....lb.	4.00	—	4.50	Caustic, purified, fused.....lb.	.25	—	Iodide, U. S. P.....lb.	12.00	—	12.50
Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	—	.24	Sodium, Acetate.....lb.	.15	—	Tragacanth, Aleppo, extra.....lb.	2.35	—	2.50
Nitrate.....lb.	.43	—	.53	Arsenate.....lb.	.20	—	Aleppo, No. 1.....lb.	2.30	—	2.40
Powdered.....lb.	.37	—	.48	Arsenate, pure.....lb.	.55	—	Powdered.....lb.	1.90	—	2.35
Permanganate.....lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Bromide.....lb.	3.75	—	Turpentine, Chian, gen.....oz.	.33	—	.38
Pure, Powdered.....lb.	2.00	—	2.10	From Tree, Benic.....lb.	4.25	—	Venice.....lb.	.80	—	.90
Prussiate, red.....lb.	4.50	—	4.75	Cacodylate.....oz.	2.00	—	Artificial.....lb.	.16	—	.20
Yellow.....lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Bicarbonate.....lb.	.02	—	Uva Ursi.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Salicylate.....oz.	.21	—	.25	C. P., powdered.....lb.	.10	—	Valerian Root, English.....lb.	.85	—	.90
Sulphate, powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.32	Bichromate.....lb.	.31	—	Powdered.....lb.	.95	—	1.00
C. P.....lb.	.32	—	.40	Bitartrate.....lb.	.80	—	German.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Sulphide.....lb.	.47	—	.52	Bromide.....lb.	3.25	—	Powdered.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	.75	—	.85	Carbon (Sal Soda), 100 lbs.....lb.	1.10	—	Vanillin.....oz.	.70	—	.85
Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	—	.30	C. P., cryst., U. S. P.....lb.	.12	—	Veratrum Viride, Root.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.32	—	.37	Dried, purified.....lb.	.16	—	Verigris, pow'd, pure.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Berries.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Granulated.....lb.	.02	—	Wahoo, Bark of Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Chlorate.....lb.	.25	—	Bark of Tree.....lb.	.25	—	.35
Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Chloride, C. P.....lb.	.18	—	Wax, Bay.....lb.	.42	—	.50
Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.10	—	.14	Cinnamate.....oz.	.25	—	Bees, yellow.....lb.	.42	—	.50
Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.25	Citrate.....lb.	.75	—	White.....lb.	.50	—	.65
Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.33	—	.36	Glycerophosphate, 75 p. c.....oz.	.15	—	Carnauba, No. 1.....lb.	.50	—	.55
Quince Seed.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Hypophosphite.....lb.	.90	—	Japan.....lb.	.18	—	.22
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.50	—	1.60	Hypophosphite, cryst.....lb.	.04	—	White Hellebore, Root.....lb.	.09	—	.14
Sulph.....oz.	1.40	—	1.50	Kegs, 112 lbs.....lb.	.02	—	Powdered.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	1.55	—	1.58	Granular.....lb.	.02	—	White Pine Bark.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Acetate.....oz.	1.61	—	1.63	Iodide (oz. 37-42).....lb.	4.50	—	Wild Cherry Bark.....lb.	.12	—	.16
Bimuriate.....oz.	1.53	—	1.60	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.14	—	Ground.....lb.	.14	—	.18
Bisulphate.....lb.	.85	—	1.10	Phosphate, cryst.....lb.	.08	—	Willow Bark, black.....lb.	—	—	.18
Carbolate.....oz.	1.43	—	1.48	Pure, granulated.....lb.	.09	—	White.....lb.	—	—	.25
Hydrobromide.....oz.	1.28	—	1.30	Recrystallized.....lb.	.13	—	Witch Hazel, Extract, dou- ble Dist.....gal.	.70	—	.80
Lactate.....oz.	1.28	—	1.30	Dried.....lb.	.22	—	Barrels.....gal.	.55	—	.65
Salicylate.....oz.	1.64	—	1.68	Phosphomolybdate.....lb.	.45	—	Wormseed (Chenopodium).....lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.80	—	1.25	Salicylate.....lb.	4.25	—	Levant (Santonica).....lb.	1.70	—	1.85
5-oz. tins.....oz.	.85	—	1.30	From Oil Wintergreen.....lb.	4.50	—	Zinc, Acetate, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.40	—	.50
1-oz. vials.....oz.	.95	—	1.40	Silicate, dry.....lb.	.12	—	Bromide.....oz.	.12	—	.17
Tannate.....oz.	1.05	—	1.07	Liquid.....lb.	.04	—	Chloride, fused.....lb.	.32	—	.39
Valerate.....oz.	1.62	—	1.65	Sulphate (Sal Glauber).....lb.	.03	—	Granulated.....lb.	.30	—	.35
Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	—	.14	Pure cryst.....lb.	.08	—	Medicinal.....lb.	—	—	—
German.....lb.	.10	—	.12	Dry.....lb.	.08	—	Iodide.....oz.	.37	—	.44
Red Saunders.....lb.	.10	—	.10	Sulphide.....lb.	.35	—	Hypophosphite.....oz.	.25	—	.30
Resin, common.....lb.	.07	—	.09	Sulphocarb (Sphophen).....lb.	1.10	—	Lactophosphate.....oz.	—	—	—
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.	.11	—	.13	and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt).....lb.	.31	—	Metallic, C. P.....lb.	.35	—	.45
Powdered.....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Sparteine Sulph.....oz.	1.20	—	Gran, free from As.....lb.	.45	—	.55
Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.44	—	.80	15 grs.....each	.15	—	Oxide, American, U. S. P.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Chippings.....lb.	.35	—	.45	Spermint Leaves, oza.....lb.	.34	—	Eng. Hubbard's.....oz.	.45	—	.60
Powdered.....lb.	.35	—	.85	Spermaceti, cakes.....lb.	.36	—	Phosphide.....oz.	.20	—	.25
				Spikenard Root.....lb.	.25	—	Pernganganate.....oz.	.14	—	.16
				Spruce Gum.....lb.	1.00	—	Salicylate.....lb.	.08	—	.10
				Extra.....lb.	1.50	—	C. P., crystals.....lb.	.15	—	.18

Importations—*Con'ta*

79 csks. palm, Winter Son & Co., Liverpool.
1,500 bbls. rapeseed oil, Vacuum Oil Co., Liverpool.
286 csks. palm, African Association, Opobo.
121 csks. palm, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Opobo.
360 csks. palm, Miller Bros., Opobo.
331 csks. palm, Brown Bros. & Co., Opobo.
80 csks. palm, Colgate & Co., Lagos.
75 csks. palm, D. C. Link & Co., Lagos.
51 csks. palm, Taylor & Co., Lagos.
74 csks. palm, Lagos Stores, Lagos.
15 cs. essential, Magnus, Mabey & Reynard, Bristol.
12 cs. copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
1,000 cs. olive, J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles.
1,000 cs. olive, T. Romeo & Co., Genoa.
275 cs. olive, Acker, Merrill & Condit Co., Genoa.
640 cs. olive, A. Escoffier & Co., Genoa.
230 cs. olive, W. A. Taylor & Co., Genoa.
15 csks. olive, La Manna, Azema & Farman, Genoa.
14 cs. essential, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.
213 csks. palm, A. Roberts & Co., Old Calabar.
ORCHIL LIQUOR—
5 csks., A. De Ronde & Co., London.
1 csk., Arnold Hoffman & Co., London.
PARIS GREEN—
27 pgs., Rathjen's Am. Composition Co., London.
PEPPERMINT OIL—
6 pgs., Wakem & McLaughlin, London.
PERFUMERY—
60 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
7 cs., Morgan & Erni, Bordeaux.
6 cs., E. Utard, Bordeaux.
2 cs., Ellison & Brewer, Bordeaux.
30 cs., Chas. Baez, Bordeaux.
3 cs., Roger & Galet, Bordeaux.
1 csk., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
4 cs., F. M. Prindle & Co., Bordeaux.
61 cs., G. Jansen, Bordeaux.
1 csk., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux.
60 cs., 61 cs., A. Bourgeois & Co., Havre.
12 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
17 cs., George Borgfeldt & Co., Havre.
PITCH—
41 csks., Henderson Bros., Glasgow.
57 csks., A. Baxter, Glasgow.

POTASH—
20 csks. permanganate, McKesson & Robbins, Bristol.
QUININE—
1 cs. sulphate, Ungerer & Co., London.
ROOTS—
56 cs. orris, C. G. Euler, Leghorn.
72 bgs., 60 bgs. orris, Dodge & Olcott Co., Leghorn.
3 cs. orris, Smith, Kline & French Co., Leghorn.
11 bgs. orris, Peek & Velsor, Leghorn.
71 bgs. orris, Seabury & Johnson, Leghorn.
71 bgs. orris, Guaranty Trust Co., Leghorn.
181 bgs. orris, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
17 bgs. canaigre, Gontard & Co., Vera Cruz.
8 sacks ipecac, R. Del Castillo & Co., Panama.
14 bgs., 9 sks. ipecac, Fidanque Bros. & Sons, Panama.
2 sks. ipecac, Isaac Brandon & Bros., Panama.
SACCHARIN—
13 csks. powder, Stein, Hirsh & Co., London.
SALTS—
79 pgs., E. Fougere & Co., London.
SEED—
123,132 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Ayres.
SILVER—
4 cs. sulphide, G. Amsinck & Co., Cristobal.
70 cs. sulphide, W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta.
SOAP—
1,150 bxs. castile, Weaver & Sterry, Leghorn.
600 bxs. castile, Colgate & Co., Leghorn.
500 bxs. castile, Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn.
37 cs., Gallagher & Asche, Marseilles.
100 cs., J. W. Elwell & Co., Marseilles.
125 cs. castile, W. G. Moehring & Co., Barcelona.
SPICES—
400 bgs. pepper, Frame & Co., London.
1,100 bgs. pimento, F. L. Meyer, Kingston.
36 bgs. pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
330 bgs. cloves, Framé & Co., Liverpool.
200 bs. cloves, John Kissock & Co., Liverpool.
SPICES—
36 bgs. ginger, F. De Mercado, Kingston.
100 bs. cinnamon, Old & Wallace, Colombo.

74 bs. cinnamon, J. Kissock & Co., Colombo.
26 bs. cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
276 pgs. cassia, J. Kissock & Co., Colombo.
SPONGES—
113 bs. sponges, 13 bs. refuse, Leousi, Clonney & Co., Nassau.
79 bs., Cohen & Co., Nassau.
108 bs., A. Isaacs & Co., Nassau.
SUMAC—
280 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Palermo.
50 bxs., Zinsser & Co., Palermo.
ST. JOHN'S BREAD—
250 bgs., H. D. Nordlinger & Co., Naples.
SULPHUR—
50 csks., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Bordeaux.
250 bbls., Parsons & Petit, Catania.
1,074 bgs., Munderloti & Co., Catania.
518 bbls., 205 bgs., Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Catania.
TARTAR—
250 bgs., 200 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
200 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
176 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
163 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
220 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina.
250 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Messina.
WATER—
1 pg. mineral, J. Zaragoze, Havana.
10 cs., 10 csks. orange, Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.
50 bbls. mineral, R. B. Henry & Co., Liverpool.
WAX—
40 bgs. ceresine, Lunham & Moore, London.
37 sks. bees, J. A. Medina & Co., Santiago De Cuba.
40 bgs. paraffin, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Glasgow.
102 bgs. carnauba, American Trading Co., Pernambuco.
62 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengraf, Pernambuco.
214 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Pernambuco.
25 bgs. carnauba, D. Steengraf, Ceara.
570 bgs. carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Ceara.
911 bgs. carnauba, Strahl & Pritsch, Ceara.
186 bgs. carnauba, Baring Bros. & Co., Ceara.
473 bgs., 227 bgs. carnauba, Smith & Nichols, Ceara.
WINE LEES—
389 csks., Tartar Chemical Co., Marseilles.
ZINC—
100 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Marseilles.

GREAT RUSH OF BUSINESS REPORTED BY LEADING CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE

CHICAGO, Jan. 11—"We have been having what I call an avalanche of business," said the manager of one of the largest of Chicago's wholesale drug houses this week. "Yes, simply an unprecedented rush and have been obliged to work nights to fill our orders."

The same story was told at several other leading establishments and the principal part of the explanation is that sickness is unusually prevalent just now. There is an epidemic of la grippe, to begin with, and pneumonia is proving quite fatal. The columns of death notices in the morning papers have been a subject of general comment since the New Year opened.

The consequence of all this is that retailers have been doing more business in filling prescriptions than is often the case with them even at this season. Stores that ordinarily have fifteen or twenty prescriptions to fill in a day have from thirty to fifty. The activity noticeable at the wholesale stores is thus accounted for in part, though there has been a good general improvement in business since January 1.

HEAVY COCOA IMPORTS IN 1915

The cocoa receipts at New York, as compiled by Frank G. Allen, reached a record total, due to the war, which shut off direct shipments from Germany and other European countries. The total was 1,423,121 bags in 1915, as against 1,059,427 in 1914, and 986,329 in 1913.

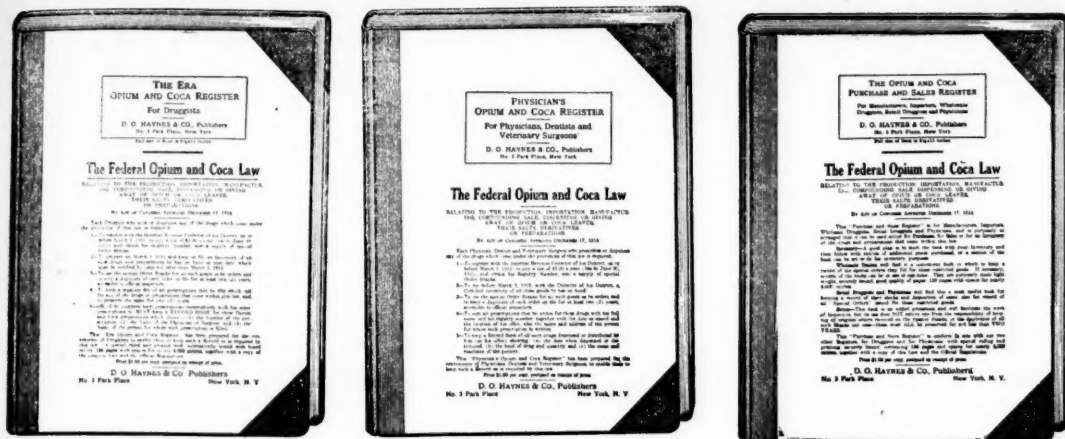
The cocoa arrivals at the port of New York from January 1 to December 31 in detail follow:

	1915, Bags.	1914, Bags.	1913, Bags.
Trinidad	163,835	152,775	113,875
African	231,753	173,843	226,132
Bahia	266,481	140,559	162,562
Sanchez	269,635	250,134	176,797
Venezuelan	155,982	82,869	74,363
Guayaquil	192,383	139,111	114,552
Cuban	20,785	20,286	14,355
Grenada	27,985	18,490	17,389
Para	14,499	12,310	3,683
Hayti	17,394	18,148	12,462
Surinam	6,491	16,487	14,735
Ceylon	7,988	6,626	15,984
Java	8,503	6,497	15,336
Columbian	3,284	2,025	3,108
Maracaibo	5,509	2,384	5,015
Jamaica	24,035	13,871	10,293
Divers	6,129	3,012	5,688
Total	1,423,121	1,059,427	986,329

Exports from January 1 to November 30, as compared with last year, follow:

1915, bags, 137,750; 1914, bags, 10,607.

Dixon, Ky.—Henry & Carvill, proprietors of a drug store here, have won an award of \$2,000 for damages against the insurance companies holding policies on the store, which sometime ago was damaged by fire and explosion from a gasoline lighting system. The plaintiffs maintained that there was a fire before the explosion, while the defendant contended that the fire and explosion were inseparable.



Three "ERA" Opium and Coca Registers

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 1 for Druggists' Prescription Record

Under the Regulations of the new Federal Anti-Narcotic Law which goes into effect on March 1, 1915, each druggist must keep a separate file of prescriptions that he fills for any of the drugs and preparations which come within this law; OR, he must keep a Record Book which shows:— (1) the number of the prescription, (2) the name of the physician or surgeon, and (3) the name of the person for whom such prescription is filled.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 2 for Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons

Under the regulations of this Law, each Physician, Dentist or Veterinary Surgeon who dispenses or distributes (at his office) any of the drugs and preparations which come within this Law, MUST keep a Record Book which shows: (1) the date that such drug is dispensed or distributed; (2) what quantity dispensed or distributed in each case, and (3) the name and residence of the patient. This Record MUST be preserved for two years.

The ERA OPIUM and COCA REGISTER No. 3 for Purchases, Sales and Inventory

The law requires that all "persons" shall use the Official Order Blanks *in duplicate* for all such Sales and Purchases and preserve them for two years.

This "Purchase and Sales Register," we have prepared, at the request of one of the Wholesale Druggists, to enable all parties concerned to keep a clear record of such Purchases and Sales, also for their Inventories, which are compulsory on March 1st, 1915, and on the 1st of July each year.

The purpose of this law is to restrict the sale of these habit-making drugs, by compelling all who deal or dispense them to account for all such goods received and what disposition they make of them. It is most important that all Dealers and all Physicians have a clear record of these transactions when called upon by Inspectors, and particularly so if compelled to go into court, as the penalty for failure to comply with this law is very severe; a fine up to \$2,000, or up to five years' imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

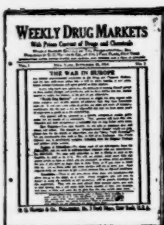
All of these books are specially ruled, substantially made, securely bound in stiff board covers, leather backs and corners, size 8½ by 11, 150 pages, with spaces for nearly 4,000 entries.

In each book is printed a complete copy of the Law, with the Regulations, and to each purchaser we shall supply our Pocket List of the drugs, chemicals and preparations which must be sold under the law.

Price \$1.00 per copy, postpaid on receipt of price

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers - No. 3 Park Place, New York

Price List of the Era Publications



Weekly Drug Markets Every Wednesday

An independent weekly market and business journal for the Drug Trade, covering the primary and jobbing markets, with complete Prices Current. Started in Sept. 1914, to meet the unprecedented conditions in the drug and chemical markets caused by European war.

An exclusive subscription publication without advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico, \$4.00 year; Canada \$4.50, and Foreign Countries \$5.00 a year. Yearly subscription only accepted.



The Pharmaceutical Era (Established 1887)

A monthly pharmaceutical journal for druggists, pharmacists and students, covering all the important branches of pharmacy and its allied subjects.

Some characteristics of the ERA are its independent editorial policy and its all-around completeness, such as the modern druggist requires.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.50 and to Foreign Countries \$2.00 a year.



The Soda Fountain (Established 1902)

The only publication with a national circulation devoted exclusively to soda fountain trade.

A monthly journal for druggists, confectioners and all owners and operators of soda fountains, recognized as the leading educational publication in this growing industry. A real necessity to every soda man, owner or dispenser.

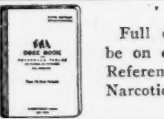
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—U. S., Cuba and Mexico \$1.00; Canada \$1.25, and to Foreign Countries \$1.50 a year.



Era Price List—Issued Annually (Established 1895)

A general price list of Drugs and Chemicals and Proprietary goods for the Drug Trade. In 4 Parts: Part 1—Drugs and Chemicals; Part 2—Proprietary Goods; Part 3—Key to Part 2, giving names of Manufacturers; Part 4—Manufacturers' Price Lists.

PRICE \$1.00 a copy, postpaid. The Pharmaceutical Era and Era Price List for \$1.50 a Year in U. S., Cuba and Mexico; Canada \$2.00; Foreign \$2.50.



Era Dose Book

Full of "meat" from cover to cover. Should be on every prescription counter. 20 Dose and Reference Tables with Appendix of Alcohol and Narcotic percentages in U. S. P. and N. F.

Price 50c a copy, postpaid.

Era Key to the U. S. P.

Gives the official title, common name, synonyms, dose and strength of all drugs, chemicals and preparations in the latest U. S. Pharmacopoeia for druggists, drug clerks, students and physicians.

Two Styles—Cloth 25c; Leather 50c a copy, postpaid.

The Era Poison Register (New Edition, Dec., 1915)

For druggists' legal record of poison sales with digest of the poison laws in all the States. This new edition most complete; 152 pages, 8½ x 11 in., with spaces for 1500 entries; full bound, cloth sides, with leather back and corners.

Price, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Cost Stock and Inventory Book

Special ruled book, thumb indexed, for keeping costs, quotations and stocks of Drugs and Chemicals. Does not contain Pharmaceuticals, Sundries or Proprietary Medicines. Special ruled pages for Quotations, Addresses.

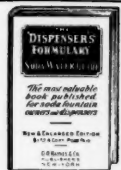
Full Cloth, leather back and corners, \$2.50 a copy



The Dispenser's Formulary or Soda Water Guide

Contains 2,000 formulas for the soda fountain, for making Ice Cream, Ices, etc., also valuable Luncheonette department. By far the best and most complete formula book published for fountain dispensers. Every fountain man should have this valuable book.

New and Enlarged Edition, \$1.50 a copy postpaid



Era Druggists Directory

The standard directory of the drug trade. Wholesale Druggists, Retail Druggists and Manufacturers in separate lists all arranged geographically. 18th Edition for 1916.

Price \$5.00 a copy postpaid.



THE ERA HOME STUDY COURSE IN PHARMACY



In 10 Parts. Complete for only \$10.00. Over 8,000 students. Send for complete prospectus.



Money Making Hints

For Druggists and Confectioners

It is full of original trade building suggestions for assisting druggists and confectioners in increasing their fountain and confectionery trade, window displays, etc.

Full paper Covers, \$1.00 a copy, postpaid.

Era Opium and Coca Registers

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| No. 1—For Druggists Prescription Record | } Price \$1.00 each postpaid |
| No. 2—For Physicians, Dentists and Veterinary Surgeons | |
| No. 3—For Record of Purchases and Sales | |



Era Narcotic List

A list of official and unofficial Drugs, Chemicals and preparations affected by the Federal Narcotic law.

Vest Pocket Size—25c a copy, postpaid.

ERA BINDERS—For Era, S. F. or Weekly—75c each

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THE SODA FOUNTAIN 1 year..... | \$5.00 complete
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NOTE—If you have no soda fountain we will send, on request, an Era Binder in place of The Soda Fountain.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

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